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Report on Military Bases; 115 Condemned by Nazis; Strike Delays Navy Shoes

The World's Day—July 1, 1942

Washington: President Reports on Military Bases

President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, reported on expenditure of a $239,500,000 emergency fund made available to expedite construction of military bases and to accumulate stocks of vital resources. [Financial Page.]

A $1-a-day increase for 157,000 workers in "little steel" plants was asked of the National War Labor Board by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. [Page 8.]

The House appropriated $75,000,000 for the Office of Price Administration, one third the amount originally asked by Administrator Henderson. An OPA spokesman said the House action jeopardizes the effort to hold living costs in line. [Financial Page.]

Appointment of Thomas F. Meaney to a Federal District Court in New Jersey, now before the Senate for confirmation, was criticized as political and scandalous by Senator Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska. [Page 3.]

Congress eliminated the Civilian Conservation Corps, the House, voting to stick by its original vote to end the CCC and the Senate—which had voted to retain the agency—concurring. [Financial Page.]

Jurisdiction in a labor dispute between Montgomery Ward and Company and a Congress of Industrial Organizations union was assumed by the National War Labor Board although the mail order house said it had no war contracts. [Financial Page.]

The 2½-cent increase in eastern gasoline prices was called a "discriminatory tax" on East Coast consumers as a drive was started upon Congress to revoke the Office of Price Administration order. [Page 3.]

Danger of ruinous inflation was seen in Federal "invisible greenbacks" issued by Government through sale of securities to commercial banks. [Financial Page.]

Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, who commanded a task force in the battle of the Coral Sea and was in command of the carrier Lexington, was nominated by President Roosevelt for promotion to vice-admiral.

Destruction of the entire city of Cebu in the Philippines was reported by Lieut. Col. Carlos P. Romulo as significant evidence of effective Filipino resistance being kept up against the Japanese invaders. [Page 9.]

Legislation authorizing construction of 1,200,000 tons of auxiliary naval vessels was sent to the White House as the House accepted a Senate Amendment adding 700,000 tons to the 500,000 originally included in the bill.

Shipyards in the United States established a new world record in June for completion of cargo ships, putting 66 freighters and tankers into service, as compared to 58 in May, the Maritime Commission announced.

The House passed and sent to the White House a bill to make the rank of Navy nurses comparable to that of nurses in the Army.

In Europe: 115 Sentenced to Execution

Nazi courts-martial in Prague, and Brno, Czechoslovakia, have sentenced 115 persons to capital punishment on charges of having been in contact with enemy agents, for approving the attack on Reinhard Heydrich, for failing to report to police or for illegal possession of arms, the Vichy Radio reported.

King George and Queen Elizabeth attended Westminster Abbey with Canadian soldiers, seamen and airmen at Dominion Day services commemorating the 75th anniversary of Canadian confederation.

Seven million tons of Norwegian, Greek, French, Belgian, and Polish merchant shipping—totaling more than 1,600 vessels, are now serving in the United Nations cause, the Admiralty in London announced.

All underground deposits of coal passed under the ownership of the British Government in conformity with the 1938 Coal Act which fixed the date upon which coal-owners were to relinquish their title.

Britain is considering a plan to tax larger retail businesses in order to provide funds for subsidization of small retailers who might wish to terminate their business for duration of the war. [Page 7.]

Poland and the United States signed a lend-lease agreement pledging mutual aid in the war and co-operative effort towards the establishing of a sound world economy after the war, it was announced in Washington.

Huberi Pierlot, Premier of the Belgian Government-in-exile, is to leave shortly for the United States, it was announced in London.

New England: Navy Shoes Delayed by Strike

A strike continued to tie up a division of the nation's largest leather company at Peabody, Mass., processing leather for Navy and Marine Corps shoes. [Page 2.]

Judge Lummus of the Massachusetts Supreme Court upheld the State Ballot Law Commission in ruling out a proposed referendum on a State fund for workmen's compensation. [Page 2.]

Missing City Auditor from Waterbury, Conn., was arrested on his surprise arrival aboard the diplomatic liner Drottningholm.

National: War Critics Cautioned by Willkie

Wendell L. Willkie, warning Americans that "we have not done wonders ourselves yet," counseled at New York against hasty criticism of British war reverses.

James A. Farley announced in New York that he is not and will not be a candidate for Governor while the Republican drive to draft Wendell L. Willkie continues.

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, co-author of the Selective Service Act and supporter of the Administration's foreign policy, was virtually assured re-election after endorsement by Democratic executive committees of the five counties in his district.

Tentative date for trial at Madison, Wis., of five corporations, one association, and nine individuals on charges of conspiring to fix cheese prices was set for Nov. 2 in Federal District Court.

Oklahoma ended its fiscal year with a $5,476,693 surplus in the State Treasury after several years of deficits. The surplus was attributed to a new law requiring that legislative appropriations must not exceed actual income.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in column 8.

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N. E. Industry Warned to Use More Women

U. S. Employment Service agent declares production in some plants is in danger of disruption.

An appeal to New England manufacturers to employ more women was made here today by Arthur C. Gernes, Regional Representative of the United States Employment Service.

Mr. Gernes gave warning through the New England Council that unless more women were trained and taken into industry production schedules at a number of plants in labor shortage areas might be disrupted.

Some 40,000 new workers will have to be hired in plants where employers were not willing to employ women, when a survey was made earlier this year, he reported.

Check Planned

A recheck will soon be made by the Employment Service to see whether recent developments are causing reluctant employers to revise their hiring practice.

The principal reason seen by the Employment Service for the current delay in reaching out for women is custom. Some additional expense of installing special rest rooms is also required.

The survey which disclosed prejudice to hire women for "men's jobs" included shipyards and other occupations that have not previously used women. In shipyards it is granted by the Employment Service that only to a limited extent can women be employed. In many other industries new to women, they can be fitted in with proper training, the Service is convinced.

Jobs for Women

Most of these New England war industry firms, it was said, could employ women in one or more stages of their manufacturing process in such occupations as acteylene burner operators, aircraft mechanic helpers, boring machine operators, casting finishers, draftsmen, electricians, instrument repair men, loftsmen, painters, radio repair men, turret lathe operators, and welders.

Since women are untrained for such work, they must be given training, and in many cases child care services will have to be established.

A study of the need for day care services in at least one New England community is being made by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services of which Social Security Regional Director John F. Hardy is also Regional Director. The Employment Service is a division of the Social Security Board.

Training comes in courses of 100, 200 or 300 hours, depending on the industrial occupation. Courses run eight hours, four hours, etc.

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Axis Army Threatening Alexandria; U. S. Carrier Lands Planes at Malta; British Deny Lack of Arms in Africa

British craft, ferried on Wasp, battle attacking Axis planes before landing on island.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—America's role in the Mediterranean-Middle Eastern area became more extensive today as the Navy announced that the aircraft carrier Wasp had ferried heavy British warplane reinforcements to Malta in the nick-of-time, and as evidence multiplied that new American forces would be thrown in to help stem the Axis drive.

In the first official report of an American warship's presence in the Mediterranean since the United States' entry into the war, the Wasp is believed to have carried several hundred planes in its successful replenishment of the vital British base of Malta. The Wasp is able to carry up to 80 planes and the Navy communiqué reveals that more than one trip was made.

The tremendous importance of these aerial reinforcements is shown by the fact that "the planes which took off from the Wasp engaged the enemy over Malta before landing on the island." After hastily refueling at Maltese airdromes, the planes were again in the air helping the defense.

"The expertly timed arrival of the reinforcement planes on the Wasp was most fortunate for the defenders of the British stronghold and the cause of the United Nations," the Navy Department stated.

Built at Fore River

One of America's most modern carriers, the 14,700-ton Wasp was built at the Fore River, Mass., shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in 1939.

Added significance is given to the Wasp's feat by the statement of Admiral Sir Andrew Brown Cunningham, now head of the British Admiralty delegation to Washington and until April, 1942, commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, that the neutralization of Malta's air strength by Axis raiding from Sicily earlier this year had permitted General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to get the equipment for his present dangerously successful offensive.

Evidence that American troops soon will be playing a major part in the defense of the Middle East has come from a number of different quarters. This evidence includes:

1. Reports from both Allied and Axis sources that at least two American divisions, one of them either motorized or armored, are in the Middle East. The mechanized division is re-

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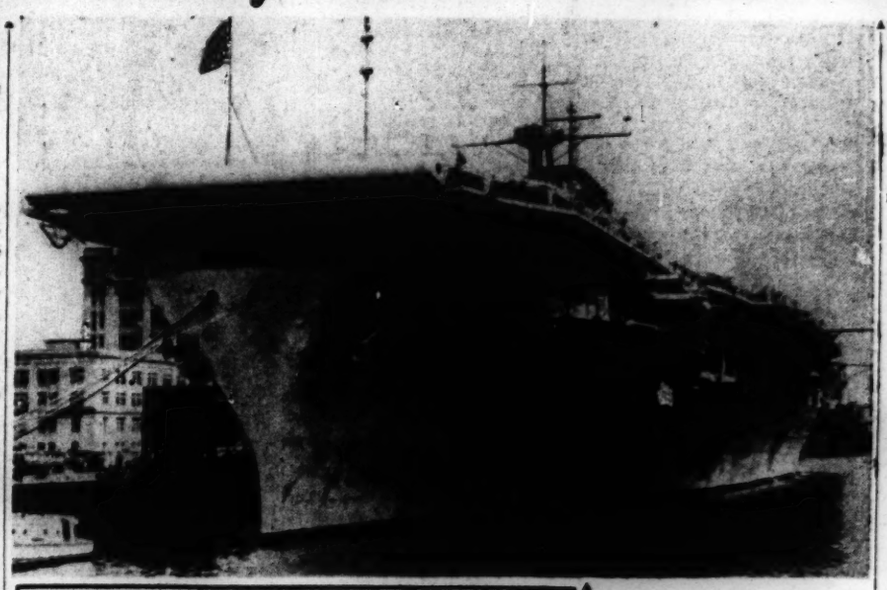

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Mediterranean Battlefront

Upper: United States aircraft carrier Wasp, which has ferried British planes to Malta to bolster the defense of the island stronghold. Lower: Broad area of Mediterranean Sea east of Malta and the Black Sea, indicating the relationship of events at Malta, in Egypt, and at Sevastopol.

New England is proud of Aircraft Carrier Wasp: Page 5.

Desert Battle Fought Again In Commons

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Debate in Parliament today disclosed from official sources that Britain has more tanks in the North African desert than Germans and Italians combined, and that the British 3.7 gun is "a better gun than the much-vaunted German 88 millimeter."

It was officially denied that British Libyan setback was due to lack of equipment, and on the contrary it was stated that substantial supplies were reaching General Auchinleck's armies.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—With the momentous battle of troops, tanks and planes raging in Egypt, the parliamentary representatives of the British people themselves joined verbal battle in Westminster today on the issue of whether or not there is confidence in the central direction of the British effort.

It was the old battle between those who propound theories of how armies in the field must not be called to face the enemy except with equal or superior equipment, and between those responsible for production and strategy who have to contend with all the immense complexity of practical problems and of whether it is better to have two-pounder guns to save one's skin today or six-pounder guns to win the battle tomorrow. Quite obviously when one has survived today it is easy on the morrow to say that six-pounders would have been better.

In fact the main Government defense during the first days of debate is once more the almost incredible tale of Britain's unpreparedness before the war and during its early stages. It was the same with tanks and dive bombers, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Britain's War Production Minister, claimed. But while he revealed the staggering fact that at the time of Dunkirk there were in Britain only 200 light tanks armed with machine guns and 50 infantry tanks, today Britain he said has a new weapon to beat tanks as well as new tanks coming into operation in Libya and dive bombers, too.

Churchill Victory Seen

Actually the outcome of the debate, purely so far as voting is concerned, has been in little doubt since the political party meetings yesterday which are judged to have ensured Prime Minister Winston Churchill a very big majority.

But this is judged by the Government as no reason to take the debate anything but extremely seriously. In view of the critical nature of the military situation a last-minute attempt to postpone the debate on the grounds it might have serious repercussions was made to the Speaker of the House of Commons. But Mr. Churchill promptly intervened in favor of the debate being held because he said the attempt to censure the Government "has been for more than a week the subject of comment in every part of the world and it would be, in my opinion, even more serious to delay a decision than to go forward."

Mr. Churchill personally testified to the lively excitement which was caused in the United States by the tabling of a vote of censure. He warned the House of Commons today that "although we in this country may have knowledge of the stability of our insti-

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British army in Africa lacked arms: Page 6.

British reported ready to blow up Suez Canal —Nazis fighting way into Sevastopol.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Axis forces virtually are knocking at the door of Alexandria. London and Cairo admitted last night that Marshal Rommel's troops had pressed beyond El Daba, where the British had been expected to anchor a tight defense line. Today, Berlin claims El Alamein, only 65 miles west of the great Egyptian naval base, is under attack. In London, military quarters spoke vaguely of blowing up the Suez Canal if Alexandria had to be surrendered.

The situation is extremely grave, but by no means forlorn. Two divisions of American troops, one of them mechanized, are reported from various sources to be in the Middle East and the American aircraft carrier Wasp has delivered a substantial number of planes to Malta to assist in the vital task of harassing the Axis Mediterranean supply lanes. The fact that such a vulnerable target as the Wasp could penetrate Axis defenses in the Mediterranean is highly significant. Moreover, the bulk of the British Army apparently has not yet been in contact with the main Axis force.

In an order of the day to his men, General Auchinleck declared:

"The battle is not over yet and will not be over until we have defeated the enemy, and defeat him we will."

From a strictly military standpoint, the fate of Alexandria would seem to depend upon the ability of the British to slow Marshal Rommel sufficiently until they can bring up necessary reinforcements and equipment to organize a stand or a counterattack. So far, the British either have not been able to do this or General Auchlinleck is holding his reserves for counterattack at a moment when the Nazis are extended beyond possibility of consolidation.

Meanwhile, in Russia it seems clear that the Germans are slowly battering their way into the fortress city of Sevastopol. They claimed to have subdued another key fort and the Russians offered no denial. Moscow, however, announced that the Germans had been fought to a standstill at Kursk and in other sectors. But it is to be questioned whether the Germans will strike with their full power in Russia until Sevastopol has been subjugated.

The long-discussed super-Axis pincers move against Russia came back into the news with reports from the Far East that Japan was massing more troops and planes on the Manchukuo border opposite Siberia. A London military spokesman said the Japanese evidently were preparing to attack Russia "at their chosen moment." The Chinese reported several weeks ago that 500,000 Japanese troops had been assembled in Manchukuo.

On the China war front, Japanese claimed their forces had completed occupation of the strategic 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

In the Southwest Pacific area, Allied Commando-type troops carried out a swift raid on the Japanese garrison at Salamua, after knifing through the swampy jungles of New Guinea and Allied planes again raided Japanese "invasion bases."

In a war at sea, the Navy reported the sinking of a medium-sized Panamian cargo ship by a submarine off the Atlantic coast.

Egypt:

Rommel Spearheads Move Nearer Nile

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's confident message to his troops was

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Army in Northern Ireland Symbol of Rising Allied Might

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 1—Right here in Ulster one may see a convincing guarantee of the United Nations' rising assets. It is of even greater significance at a time when critical losses face the Allies in other theaters and the situation is highly unsatisfactory in Egypt.

For the quality and quantity of American manpower and fighting material concentrated here symbolize the prodigious force that will be catapulted against the Nazis when the spring is released in the complicated machinery for launching an Allied offensive in Europe.

It has been a tough job constructing this machinery. But it has gone steadily forward despite all the difficulties and distractions. The success of British-American efforts in taking it toward completion is illustrated here with particular vividness since the blend of available American resources with those of the British are more obvious here than in any other comparable area of the advanced striking base into which the British Isles have been transformed.

Invasion Army Groomed

Here, as in England, a mighty international invasion army is being built up and groomed for direct action against the center of Axis military power—Germany itself. How and when the blow is likely to be struck it is impossible to indicate. What can be said, however, is that the elements concerned in it are moving rapidly into place, including United States Army Air Corps personnel who will co-operate with the Royal Air Force and American formations which will take positions in Britain as well as here in Northern Ireland.

The Axis is trying to counter the British-American invasion before it starts by disrupting sea communications between the United States and Europe. Nazi progress toward this end is more apparent than the United Nations' approach toward getting a decisive blow in first. It comes, therefore, as a timely assurance to the pub-

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

U. S. Strengthens Guard Against Sabotage Threat

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—As the Government prepared to deal out wartime military justice to the eight Nazi saboteurs apprehended in the United States last week, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army and the Navy took new precautions today to guard against wholesale sabotage of the nation's vital defense plants.

While the FBI is reasonably confident that it has rounded up all of the recently landed German agents, the anti-espionage agencies frankly recognize that there can be no absolute guarantee that Axis submarines have not earlier put ashore an unspecified number of would-be saboteurs who were only waiting to be joined by the latest "visitors" who, fortunately landed in the hands of the FBI.

The record of the Government's prevention of sabotage is notably good to date, as disclosed in the FBI's current report to Congress, but the new measures of protection which the Bureau and the Army and Navy Intelligence Services are taking are premised on the possibility that a brazen wave

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

The U. S. Navy Takes Over at Harvard

By a Staff Photographer

At the Doors of Littauer Center

This was the scene today as 800 student officers enrolled for a 60-day intensive course of indoctrination before going to ports of duty with the Naval forces of the United States. They will live in dormitories in Harvard Yard, and have their meals at the Harvard Union. After they leave, others will take their place, and it is expected that the training school will continue for the duration of the war. Classes begin next Monday. There will be a color ceremony in the Yard each morning at 8 o'clock, and the officers will drill every day at Soldiers Field.

Filling of the Many Empty Gasoline Tanks of Service Stations Gets Under Way

Right of Coakley to Take Seat In U. S. Senate Faces Challenge

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Court action to determine the right of Daniel H. Coakley to hold office as United States Senator loomed today as the man who was removed as Executive Councilor and barred from office "under the Commonwealth" for life obtained Democratic nomination papers for the Senatorial post.

Mr. Coakley contends that the Senate action, taken on charges involving pardons and paroles granted to hardened criminals, bars him only from state or local office, that he is free to hold Federal office.

Yet Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, who prosecuted the impeachment case against Mr. Coakley, is understood ready to test Mr. Coakley's contention with every legal means at his disposal.

At Proper Time

It is generally believed that Mr. Bushnell will at the proper time institute court proceedings to determine once and for all the breadth of the Massachusetts Senate ban against Mr. Coakley.

Whether the Attorney General will act during the primary contest or wait to see if Mr. Coakley obtains the Democratic nomination is undetermined as yet. However, it appears certain that Mr. Bushnell will never allow Mr. Coakley to take office in Washington without a legal battle.

To date Mr. Coakley's only announced opponent for the Democratic nomination is Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman, whom Mr. Coakley defeated for the Democratic Executive Councilor nomination two years ago.

However, the political woods are full of prospective Democratic candidates. They include Joseph B. Ely, former Governor; Thomas C. O'Brien, former District Attorney of Suffolk County, and Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner.

Other Prospects

Other possibilities are Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D), of Massachusetts, and Representative Joseph E. Casey (D), of Massachusetts. Representative Eliot is already working in the 11th Congressional District, being interested in returning to Congress from that district. His own 9th District was obliterated in the 1941 Legislative reapportionment of Congressional districts.

It is understood some Democratic leaders are attempting to influence Mr. Eliot to run for Senator instead. Similar attempts, it is understood, have been made on Mr. Casey, who has several times strongly indicated his intention to remain in the House.

Representative John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, has fulfilled predictions that he would turn down the temptation to seek the Democratic Senatorial nomination. He has announced officially his intention of seeking re-election. It is understood President Roosevelt desired him to remain in the House to continue in his role as Majority Leader, a powerful Congressional post.

The McCormack decision leaves the way open for a free-for-all contest for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. With Representative McCormack in the field, many politicians would hesitate to seek the nomination. **Edgar M. Mills**

State Board Gets Peabody Strike Issue

The strike of 500 workers at the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. of Peabody, the biggest walkout in Massachusetts at the moment, came today before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The question is not of wages, for the company claims to pay the highest wages in the industry, but of efficiency.

The concern is pretty much engaged on production of shoes for the Navy and Marines. The company is said in the industry to be the largest in the country, while Peabody is reputed the principal leather center.

In pursuit of greater efficiency, the company sought to reduce the number of workers engaged in the "pasting" operation in its National Calfskin plant at Peabody. There had been 20 pasters working in each group. The company and the union got together and agreed to reduce the group to 16.

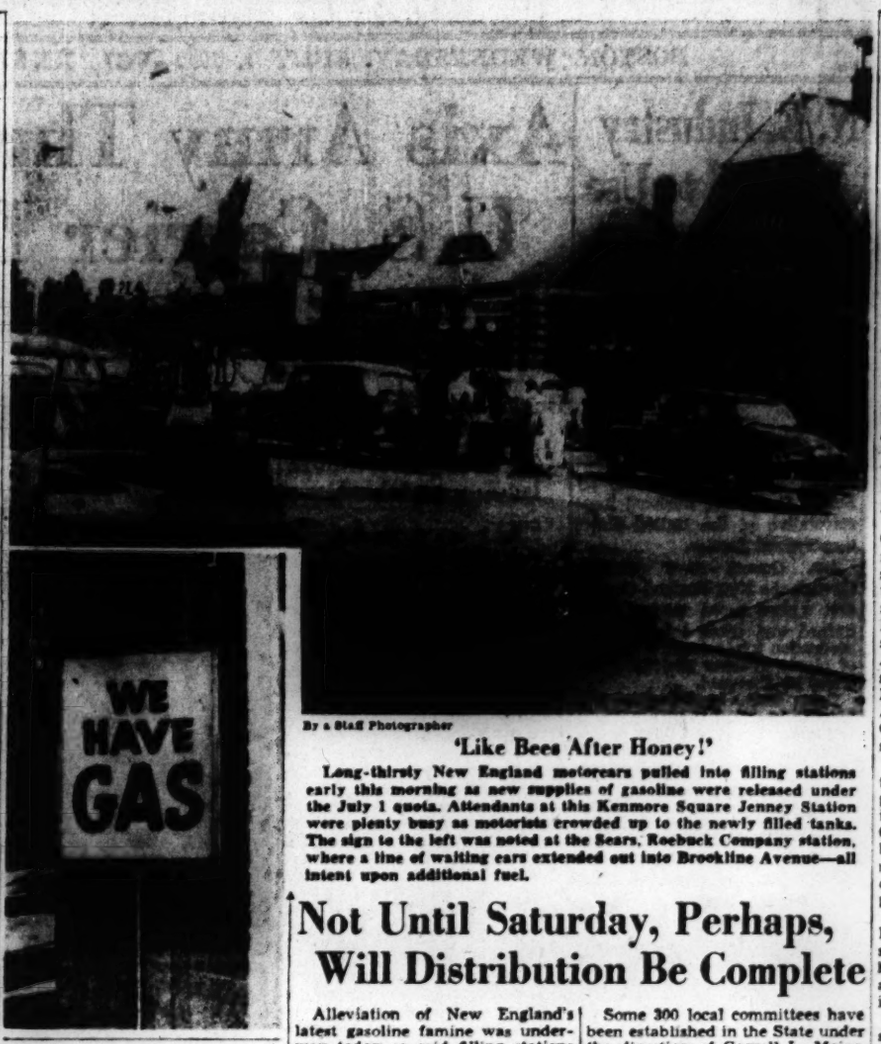
After trying this out, the company felt there was room for a further reduction and called for holding down the group to 12. The pasters felt this was going too far, and 40 of them walked out June 24. They then prevailed on the 450 other employees in the plant to strike in sympathy the following day.

There are two other plants of the Lawrence company in Peabody, with between 1,500 and 2,000 workers. If the strike should string out indefinitely, it may extend in sympathy to these other plants, it was said in labor circles.

Strikers have wanted the National Labor Board to send in a representative, but the Board has so many demands on it that several weeks might go by, it is reported, before a mediator could be made available. Two local conferences have been held without result.

The union is an independent named the Independent Leather Workers' Association of Peabody. It has members in other local plants, and a total membership said to be around 2,300.

The Leather Division of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is organizing in the Lawrence company plants. The C. I. O. union has in Peabody its biggest local in the country, claiming between 3,500 and 5,000 members.



By a Staff Photographer

'Like Bees After Honey!'

Long-thirsty New England motorcars pulled into filling stations early this morning as new supplies of gasoline were released under the July 1 quota. Attendants at this Kenmore Square Jenney Station were plenty busy as motorists crowded up to the newly filled tanks. The sign to the left was noted at the Sears, Roebuck Company station, where a line of waiting cars extended out into Brookline Avenue—all intent upon additional fuel.

Not Until Saturday, Perhaps, Will Distribution Be Complete

Alleviation of New England's latest gasoline famine was underway today as arid filling stations began receiving deliveries on their July 1 to 10 quotas.

Although many stations are receiving new supplies today, hundreds of them will remain dry until tomorrow or Friday, or even until Saturday, inasmuch as delivery facilities are inadequate to supply all stations within a short time.

J. C. Richdale, Massachusetts Fuel Oil Administrator and vice president and general manager of the New England division of the Colonial-Beacon Oil Company, today disclosed that in order to supply filling stations within a few days companies must employ and pay truck drivers overtime.

The periodic famine situation, which has prevailed every 10 days since the emergency rationing system went into effect in May, he said, has resulted in drivers being paid for being idle three days in each period and then being paid at overtime rate for three or four days to speed deliveries on new quotas.

Mr. Richdale also disclosed today that the 2½ cents a gallon increase in gasoline prices, and the 2-cent boost on household fuel oil do not go directly to the oil companies. Instead, he explained, the increase goes into a Government pool. From this pool, the companies are compensated for increased wartime transportation costs in direct percentage to their business volume.

At the same time, Mr. Richdale said that the survey being instituted in Boston to determine how many persons can convert their oil-burning heaters to coal will be in the nature of a test. If successful, he said, it may lead to a State-wide survey.

However, he explained, wholesale conversion to coal would require establishment of priorities on the manufacture of grates. Whether priorities could be obtained, he added, is indefinite.

Meanwhile, it was learned that retail dealers have been unsuccessful thus far in their drive for an increase in their four-cent-a-gallon margin on gasoline because they have failed to prove to OPA authorities that they are in a bad financial situation.

Reliable sources say that gasoline retailers have been told by OPA officials that the financial loss resulting from the 50 per cent cut in dealer supplies has been offset at least partially by the fact that stations are now not operated at night, less help is employed, and station's lighting bills are much smaller. Furthermore, it is contended, while in the past dealers have been forced to operate on one-and-one-half to two-cent margins, because of price wars, they are now operating on a full four-cent margin.

In the meantime, Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, rejected appeals of New England members of Congress for special gasoline vacation-travel cards. The Congressmen had written to Mr. Henderson saying that the tourist and vacation industry in New England would be ruined by the present gasoline restrictions.

Even as gasoline became a little more plentiful today under the new quota, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, issued a request to the more than 340,000 civilian defense workers in the State to join "Share Your Car" clubs.

Some 300 local committees have been established in the State under the direction of Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, and State Administrator of the "Share Your Car" drive, to work out a program for the clubs.

Court Rejects Petition For Referendum

Judge Henry T. Lummus, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, today ruled, in effect, that the referendum on the question of establishing a State Workmen's Compensation Fund shall not go on the ballot at the next State election.

Judge Lummus, after a hearing, dismissed the petition brought by 10 State taxpayers, who sought to quash the action of the State Ballot Law Commission, which had ruled against the referendum question.

The Ballot Law Commission found that 5,000 signatures to the initiative petition had been placed thereon by forgery or fraud.

At the hearing today, Attorney Charles B. Rugg, appeared representing the interests of four insurance companies in opposition to the petition to quash, and in support of the ruling of the Ballot Law Commission. The insurance companies were: The American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, American Employers Insurance Company, and Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Attorney Frank B. Wallis, for the petitioning taxpayers, all prominent in the labor movement in Massachusetts, argued that the Commission is a quasi-judicial body, and as such had no right to make an independent investigation of facts in addition to the evidence put before it at the public hearing.

Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp argued that the Comsion was not a quasi-judicial body, had a right to investigate, had made a proper return, and that its findings should stand.

Judge Lummus said that it seemed to him that so many of the signatures were found improper that the petition must fail. He dismissed the petition as matter of law, not of discretion, thus allowing Attorney Wallis to claim an appeal, which he did.

Hush!

New 'Silence' Poster

The urgent need for strict secrecy on military matters is further emphasized by a new color poster issued today by Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin of the First Civilian Defense Area. He warned the public that they can't be too cautious about what information they divulge while in strange company lest an enemy agent be listening in. "If we are to have successful prosecution of this war drive," he said, "we must have silence on the part of those persons who insist on talking shop off the job." The poster is also meant to discourage rumormongers. Distribution of the placards will be made throughout New England by State and local Defense Councils.

Colby as Center For Air Training

WATERVILLE, Maine, July 1 (AP)—Groups of 70 Army and Navy enlistees will receive primary and secondary flight instruction here under a Civilian Aeronautics Administration program announced recently, designating Colby College as Maine's military aviation training agency.

Little Town of Ashburnham Claims Rubber Championship

The little town of Ashburnham, in Central Massachusetts, staked out a claim to the rubber salvage championship today among the municipalities which have not unearthed a single large deposit of scrap rubber. In the first two weeks of President Roosevelt's scrap rubber drive, a total of 28,000 pounds of scrap rubber, or slightly more than 12 pounds a person, was collected.

This is officially hailed as a record for that region by Frederick A. Wallace, of Fitchburg, Salvage Director for Region Nine, and Walter A. Houran, Ashburnham Salvage Chairman. In Boston, the State Salvage Committee headquarters also declared it the highest per capita collection in the State to date.

Ashburnham is now shooting at a final goal of 15 pounds a person, Mr. Houran said.

In Brighton, a retired Boston Fire Department Captain turned in what is termed the most unique donation of scrap rubber made in the whole country. The donation, rubber from a cargo of a torpedoed U. S. ship, was made by George E. Darragh. Found by Mr. Darragh on the coast of Florida, where it was washed by the waves, were huge chunks of crude rubber, rubber cushions, life savers, and cables used as shock absorbers in the landing gear of airplanes.

The retired Fire Captain was led to the salvage rubber by the actions of some inshore fishermen. One of them swung a harpoon at a floating object, said Captain Darragh. The harpoon bounced back, injuring the fisherman, but disclosing that what looked like a turtle was a hunk of floating rubber. The Captain gathered as much as he could to bring back to Massachusetts.

Inventory Taken On Tire Stocks

Tire dealers today began their first quarterly inventory of serviceable stock under the orders of Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Dealers must fill out forms on new, used, recapped and retreaded tires on hand as of June 30, and return them to the local war price and rationing boards before July 15.

Applying only to retail dealers, the inventory is expected to reveal valuable information for future rationing. The OPA is seeking data on which stock sells fastest and odd sizes remaining on the shelves.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

WARM | SHOWERS | RAIN | COLD

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm and rather humid this afternoon and tonight, with scattered light showers and thunderstorms beginning late this evening and continuing through the night. Moderate winds.

Vermont: Occasional showers and thunderstorms this evening and becoming cooler tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts: Occasional showers and thunderstorms with little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:36 p. m.; height 10.4 feet. Thursday, 3:01 a. m.; height 11.2 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:36 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

"Tapestries," a gallery talk by Mrs. Bayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital by Helen Pellers, soprano, at 246 Gardner Museum. Paul Breuer will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

CAA Pilot Centers to Train 20,000 Men

CAA to Train Navy Fliers—The Navy announced today that Civil Aeronautics Authority pilot training centers will instruct more than 20,000 members of the Naval Reserve during the coming year.

Eligible for instruction under the accelerated aeronautics program are members of Class V-5 U. S. N. R., who have been accepted for Navy aviation training, and college freshmen and sophomores in the V-1 classification who have indicated a preference for Naval aviation service. The CAA flight instruction courses are of eight weeks duration and the Navy will provide subsistence allowance for each trainee.

This preliminary instruction for men awaiting Naval Flight training is expected to speed up the Naval Aviation program since experience has shown that men with civilian pilot training progress more rapidly and have a lower rate of washout than others entering Army and Navy aviation.

Vote for Soldiers—Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook of Massachusetts said today that every possible provision is being taken to enable servicemen to vote in this year's State election. The Secretary of State said that he expects to be able to send applications for absentee ballots to the homes of voters in the armed forces. Members of the families would forward the applications to wherever the absentee was stationed. He said that notices would be posted in Army camps and Naval stations, instructing soldiers and sailors to communicate with State Secretaries for absentee ballot information.

Bonfires Dangerous—Col. Minthorne W. Reed, Regional Commander of the First Fighter Command, emphasized the danger of bonfires on the night before the Fourth of July in a statement issued today: "The existence of a series of bonfires or even one large bonfire in an area can be a great danger in revealing the location of specific areas," the Colonel said. "It is essential that the populace does not permit any loopholes of this nature to impair the safety of the region. To avoid any possible identification of locations through bonfires, it is recommended that these be eliminated on the Fourth of July."

Army Takes Over—The 25-acre site of the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., has been requisitioned by the Army Quartermaster Corps, Charles A. Nash, manager of the Exposition, has announced. It was confirmed by Army officers from the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, who said it would take over today.

Among the buildings at the Exposition is the Springfield Coliseum, home of the Springfield team of the American Hockey League for the past 10 years. Mr. Nash said it has a seating capacity of 6,500.

Mr. Nash said other buildings to be taken over include the Industrial Arts Exhibition Center, which covers 2½ acres; the 4-Y Club building and the huge horse and cow barns.

The Exposition was opened in 1916 and has been operated every year since then, with the exception of 1918, when the Army took it over during World War 1. It was turned back to the Exposition management after the war.

War Activities in New England

Second Guerrilla Warfare School—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Corps Area, has announced that a second class of State Guard officers from New England will be trained in guerrilla warfare and home defense at an Army-sponsored school in Concord, Mass. The new school will operate from July 5 to 12 and will be attended by 56 State Guardsmen.

Dimout Conference Scheduled—General Miles will hold a conference tomorrow afternoon with executive heads of Civilian Defense for each of the five coastal States of New England concerning more rigid dimout regulations, Corps Area Headquarters announced.

The Corps Area Commander and the State Executives will participate in a New England broadcast over WNAC at 6:45 p. m., following the conference. Other New England stations will rebroadcast the program during the evening.

Scheduled to attend the conference are: Col. Francis H. Farnum, Director, Civilian Defense Council of Maine; Whittemore Littell, Executive Secretary, State Council of Defense, New Hampshire; J. W. Farley, Executive Director of Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Frederick A. Wilmont, Executive Secretary, State Council of Defense of Rhode Island; and Col. Samuel H. Fisher, Administrator, State Defense Council of Connecticut.

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Meaney Nomination Attacked In Senate by George Norris

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Basing his fight on a demand for an independent judiciary, the veteran Senator George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, held the floor of the Senate for nearly three and a half hours yesterday in attacking President Roosevelt's nomination of Thomas F. Meaney to the Federal bench, which he charged was connected with "Hague Machine" politics.

It was a dramatic scene as Mr. Norris, a pro-New Deal Senator and supporter of President Roosevelt for many years, poured forth his attack on the Hague-picked candidate. Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City, is a vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee where he achieved national notoriety by his alleged declaration in a free speech issue some years ago that "I am the law."

In the present instance Mr. Norris, who has played the central role in many a great Senate battle, did not direct his fire at Mr. Meaney but at Judge Hague himself. Mr. Meaney, he asserted was merely a "tool" of Mayor Hague's "contemptible crooked political machine." He asserted that Mr. Meaney's identification with Mr. Hague in the past was "ample and sufficient reason" for Senate rejection of his nomination as a Federal District Court judge in New Jersey.

Weakness of Norris Case

From a Senatorial standard, the weakness of the Norris case is the failure of any specific charges against Mr. Meaney himself, other than inferentially by association with Mayor Hague. Thus, both a Senate subcommittee has indorsed his nomination, sponsored by Senator William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey, and the full judiciary committee has likewise indorsed it, 11 to 5.

The 11 were composed of 10 Democrats and William Langer (R) of North Dakota. The five against were composed of three Republicans, one Independent (Norris) and Chairman Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana.

The nomination is opposed by Gov. Charles Edison, son of the inventor, a Democrat who represents the "reform" element of the party in New Jersey. He is fighting Mayor Hague.

Sponsors of Mr. Meaney professed to find little in the Norris attack on Mr. Hague yesterday that affected their candidate, and prepared to stand by the recommendation of the majority of the judiciary committee. Opposition was left primarily to Republicans.

Mr. Meaney's nomination, Mr. Norris said, "was a question of machine control" and "not a local issue." It was not merely a New Jersey matter but of "vital interest" to all citizens.

He charged Mayor Hague is "not satisfied with being ruler of a city and a state," but "is now extending his authority, through the means of this appointment into the domain of the U. S. Government."

Triangular Deal

The connection between Mr. Meaney and Mr. Hague noted by Senator Norris was a triangular deal whereby the latter quit a $15,000 job on the New Jersey Common Pleas Court, making way for another judge who in turn resigned from the Court of Errors and Appeals (the highest state court). This left a vacancy filled by Mayor Hague's son, who was just out of law school. Mr. Meaney, according to Senator Norris, was rewarded with appointment as a $20,000 a year counsel in a big receivership case.

Mr. Meaney's judicial probity and ability are not generally questioned in this controversy. The whole thing turns on his connection with Hague.

"When the common people of our country get the idea that our judges are corrupt, that they are controlled by political machines, then the elements of decay have already entered the foundation and it will be only a question of time before the pillars of justice and freedom will fall down upon the crumbling foundation of such a republic," Mr. Norris said.

He warned his colleagues that "if I know anything about human nature and the American people, I say that if the Senate confirms this nomination, the action will be received with condemnation and shame on behalf of most of the liberty-loving people of the United States."

Justice Murphy Tries Legal Weapon

Wide World

Operates Machine Gun as Member of the Army

Lieut. Col. Frank Murphy, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who is on leave for military service, tries his hand at operating a machine gun on the range of the infantry training school at Fort Benning, Ga. Colonel Murphy spends his spare moments on work he is carrying on for the Supreme Court.

Congress Asked to End 'Gas' Price Jump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Intensified pressure was brought upon Congress today to countermand the 2½-cent increase in Eastern gasoline prices which was branded as a "discriminatory tax" on East Coast consumers amounting to $1,000,000 a day.

The Atlantic Coast Oil Associations Conference sent telegrams to every Senator, every Representative and every Governor of the eastern coastal states protesting this increase as the worst possible method of meeting a problem which is national in scope and brought about directly by the war.

Instead the conference strongly urged the immediate enactment of the Connally-Steagall bill which provides new and efficient means of increasing oil supplies and spreads the burden of added coast equitably.

"Recent advances in gasoline and fuel oil prices as issued by the Office of Price Administration increase the special discriminatory tax on refined petroleum products paid by consumers on the eastern seaboard to almost one million dollars a day," said the message. "These consumers are already rationed on gasoline and drastic rationing on fuel oil will be necessary unless favorable action is taken immediately on the Connally-Steagall bill. Twenty-six Federal agencies now make rulings affecting the petroleum industry and only the designation of one responsible petroleum co-ordinator with authority to act can avert disaster this winter."

Inequity Admitted

Clyde G. Morrill, Secretary of the Conference, cited a statement from the OPA itself as evidence of the inequity of asking the East Coast gas consumer to shoulder exclusively the financial burden caused by the submarine sinkings of tankers. He quoted the OPA as saying:

"OPA is keenly aware of the inequity of making consumers of petroleum bear the entire cost of the submarine warfare against tanker movement on the East Coast. . . . The higher cost of getting petroleum to the East Coast resulting from enemy action is an appropriate charge against the public treasury, just as is the cost of patrol boats with which we sink the submarine."

These price advances bring a total of 3.7 cents a gallon on gasoline, 2.4 cents a gallon on range oil and 2.6 a gallon increase on furnace oil, other increases over ceiling prices accounting for previous moves of this sort, Mr. Morrill pointed out.

Taking annual gasoline consumption on the East Coast as 180,000,000 barrels, range oil as 30,000,000 barrels, and furnace oil as 73,000,00 barrels, the added annual cost to the East Coast consumer is estimated at $358,596,000.

Bill's Alternative

The alternative to the increased prices approved by the OPA is a method incorporated in the Connally-Steagall bill, Mr. Morrill contended. "This bill," he said, "would establish a $500,000,000 Government corporation and the corporation would exist for the purpose of regulating the industry under one responsible head. In addition the funds provided would allow this administrator to buy and sell oil where such buying and selling would expedite movements of refined products to the East Coast. This would permit the greatly increased use of barge lines, pipelines and railroad facilities and and would permit greatly increased movement of products from the Midwest to the eastern seaboard. At present the price differential existing between the refineries on the Gulf of Mexico and the Midwest refineries prevent the use of this shorter haul.

Development of the Midwest as a source of supply would increase the efficiency of tank cars available by at least 25 per cent, which in turn would mean 25 per cent more gas and oil for the eastern consumer.

The bill would provide a revolving fund that could be utilized to finance the emergency requirement of small refineries and marketers. This would enable the refineries to produce larger amounts of fuel oil and still enable them to stay in business. It would enable the marketers on the eastern seaboard to install terminal facilities adapted to receipt of products of tank cars, almost all of these facilities at present being adapted to the receipt of products by tank ship.

The whole purpose of the bill is aimed at both increasing the available supplies of gas and fuel oil through more efficient management and spreading the cost, resulting from the war, over the entire country.

Hawaiians Study Civil Rights Suspension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Residents of this battlefront community are beginning to feel the loss of certain civil rights which have been shelved by application of martial law in Hawaii.

The question of to what extent military necessity demands the sacrifice of these rights recently has emerged from private discussion to the forefront of public consideration.

So far discussion has remained on an academic level. There has been little or no grumbling, but simply a dispassionate examination of the numerous questions and problems involved.

Questions which originated behind the doors of some Honolulu law offices now have become public property. The press and public generally have displayed an increasing interest in the status of civil rights under military rule in these islands.

This interest is not a product of complacency, nor is it an indication the people of Hawaii believe the time is ripe for a return to the pre-Pearl Harbor way of life.

It probably is no exaggeration to say that the discussion of this subject probably has served to introduce many residents of the Hawaiian Islands to their rights as American citizens.

The examination of martial law in its relation to these rights has focused new attention on the meaning of Americanism as expressed in the Constitution.

With the declaration of martial law in Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941, territorial courts were replaced by military tribunals; trial by jury and habeas corpus proceedings were suspended; a long list of new offenses became punishable by heavy fines and severe jail sentences; in many instances the severity of penalties prescribed under civil law was doubled or trebled under martial law.

Now that Hawaii has had six months in which to weigh the effect of these restrictions the necessity of eliminating trial by jury, for example, has been questioned. Also under examination is the need for the application of martial law unrestrained by the Bill of Rights.

In a recent article in the California Law Review Garner M. Anthony, one of Honolulu's leading attorneys, presented a detailed analysis of this problem.

Citing guarantees provided in the Constitution, Mr. Anthony questions the constitutionality of martial law in Hawaii as it has affected such long-established rights as trial by jury and habeas corpus.

While Mr. Anthony's article and the views which it expresses are presented as his own, they are known to be representative of a considerable portion of the legal opinion of Hawaii.

Since publication of this article, reports reaching Honolulu have indicated that certain questions raised by Mr. Anthony have been discussed by the Department of Justice in Washington. It is understood that many aspects of martial law in Hawaii are being studied in Washington in connection with possible application of this same form of government to certain mainland areas, should war developments make such steps necessary.

The point made by critics of martial law as applied in Hawaii is that it ignores the so-called Bill of Rights as provided in the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

Another point of argument is that the authors of the Constitution did not draft this document for fair weather only. They had just finished a bitter fight; peace was not assured permanently; the seas through which they were attempting to guide their new ship of state was relatively uncharted and stormy. Yet the fathers of the Constitution saw fit to guarantee certain rights apparently regarded by them as fundamental.

Three of the original 10 amendments to the Constitution establish guarantees for trial by jury.

One reply to arguments which Mr. Anthony and other attorneys have presented is that their interest in this problem is not entirely academic. Suspension of court procedure has deprived many lawyers of their sources of income. An appreciable number have turned temporarily to other lines of work pending restoration of prewar court procedure.

Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, the military governor of Hawaii, has publicly conceded that administration of martial law in Hawaii has produced many legal problems.

Although arguments of the lawyers may be sound and firmly footed in the Constitution, residents of Hawaii, like the quick, sometimes rough, methods with which martial law deals with problems and problem-people in this warfront territory.

Pupil Bombardiers to Blast 'Tokyo, Texas' in Holiday Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIDLAND, Texas, July 1 — A holiday preview of what is in store from the air for the Japanese civilian is to be staged July 4 at the Army Flying School here, when youths at the nation's largest bombardier training center simulate a full-fledged air raid on Tokyo.

More than 150 planes are to soar aloft in a precision bombing attack on a large and elaborate model of the Japanese Capital laid out on the Texas prairie. The demonstration, which is to be staged before representatives of the press, newsreels and radio networks, will be in charge of Brig. Gen. Isaiah Davies, commanding officer.

"Precision bombing," General Davies said, "has given spectacular proof of its worth in the battles of the Coral Sea, Midway Island and in the Mediterranean, where American bombardiers recently scored direct hits on two Italian warships. It is our intention to demonstrate to the public the skill being acquired by American bombardiers for further attacks of this type."

Competing flights of the school's bombardier training squadrons are to wage the "battle of bombing accuracy" by blasting those sections of the scale-model Tokyo designated as strategic military targets, General Davies explained. Civilian observers will ride in the planes, he said, to attest for themselves the skill and accuracy with which the bombardiers operate the famous secret bombsight and drop their deadly missiles.

The scale model of the city of Tokyo, measuring 1,500 by 2,000 feet, has been laid out on the bed of a dry lake on one of the school's vast target ranges. With the lake bed representing Tokyo Bay, important streets, docks, supply depots and other military objectives of the Japanese Capital have been outlined on the surrounding terrain.

After the afternoon raid a second night attack will be launched when, as the "invaders" approach the model, a simulated anti-aircraft barrage will burst in the sky, providing added realism to the maneuvers.

General Davies added that in addition to its usefulness in the holiday maneuvers, the scale-model Tokyo will play an important part in the school's training program. Cadets will have ample opportunity on their continuous day and night bombing missions to familiarize themselves with an objective which they may some day attack in actual combat.

Hartford Man Elected Civitan Clubs' President

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., July 1 (AP)—Dr. Harry L. F. Locke, Hartford, Conn., was elected President of the International Civitan Club in annual convention here yesterday. He succeeds Herbert Z. Hopkins of Atlanta, Ga.

Other officers elected are: Vice-Presidents, Rick Strong, Dallas, Texas; I. H. Gibson, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Earl Brown, Glendale, Calif.; Treasurer, Oby Brewer, Atlanta, Ga.

French Wounded Repatriated Again

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 1 (AP)—The Germans have resumed the repatriation of French wounded and war prisoners, it was announced in the occupied zone, yesterday, following the campaign to send French workers into the Reich to work in factories. The return of such prisoners was stopped late in April after the escape of Gen. Henri H. Giraud from a German fortress.

Germany has offered to release French prisoners of war in return for French workers who would come to work inside the Reich, it was reported recently from Vichy.

At the same time it was disclosed that Jacques Doriot, French Fascist leader and collaborationist, had left Paris June 28 for an inspection tour of the Tri-Color Legionnaires on the eastern front who now have the privileges of regular members of the French Army.

William H. Jackson

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—William H. Jackson, who passed on here yesterday, was dean of American photographers whose pictures are credited with being partly responsible for the establishment of Yellowstone Park.

Mr. Jackson went out west on a wagon train after serving in the Civil War and for more than 30 years compiled a pictorial record of the changing Western frontier. His photographs fill many volumes in the archives of the Department of Interior.

Besides being a photographer, Mr. Jackson was an author and painter. Among his books were his autobiography, "Time Exposures," and "Westward America." The latter was illustrated with 40 paintings of the early West which he did after he reached the age of 90.

He was born in Keesville, N. Y., and served in the Civil War with Company K of the 13th Vermont Volunteers.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO Railroad

New Films for Boston---Retail Stores Start Drive for U.S. Funds

'The Great Man's Lady,' 'I Married an Angel' Due

Ordinarily a holiday week end brings a full quota of new films to the first-run movie houses. But the combination of midsummer weather and the prevailing tendency to prolong the engagements of pictures in the intown theaters operates as a counter influence. The result will be a compromise. New pictures are announced for the Metropolitan and the State and Orpheum. The Keith Memorial and the RKO Boston will continue with their present programs. And the Paramount and Fenway will take over the double bill now at the Metropolitan.

Eddy-MacDonald Film

"I Married an Angel," deriving distantly from the Broadway musical of the same name, comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald as the starred players. In the supporting cast are Edward Everett Horton, Binnie Barnes, Mona Maris, Reginald Owen, and Douglas Dumbrille. Among the songs will be several duets for the two stars.

The companion feature will be "Twin Beds," based on the stage farce of the same name but brought up to date. George Brent, Joan Bennett, Mischa Auer, Una Merkel, Glenda Farrell, Ernest Truex, and Margaret Hamilton are among the players.

'Great Man's Lady

Beginning Thursday, Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea, and Brian Donlevy will be seen on the screen at the Metropolitan in "The Great Man's Lady." The story is set in pioneering days in the West, and is cast in the form of a romantic triangle. William Wellman directed, and the players include Katharine Stevens, Thurston Hall, and Etta McDaniel.

The companion feature will be a 20th Century-Fox melodrama, "Secret Agent of Japan," with Preston Foster and Lynn Bari starred.

Fourth Week at Memorial

"My Gal Sal," with Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton, and Carole Landis in the principal roles, is starting a fourth week at the Keith Memorial. The companion feature, "The Night Before the Divorce," is also being held over.

At South Station

Short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include the following: "Menace of the Rising Sun." "Tour by Clipper of the Pacific Battlefields," Lowell Thomas travelogue on India, "Robert Mitchell's Boys' Choir." "Spencer Tracy Tells You the History of the American Army." "Assembly Line Production of War Planes," three cartoons, El Brendel comedy, and news reels.

Marine Film Moving

Beginning Thursday, "To the Shores of Tripoli," starring John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, and Randolph Scott, will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway. The companion feature on the program will be "The Remarkable Andrew," with Brian Donlevy, William Holden, and Ellen Drew.

'Buckaroo' Continues

A second week is scheduled at the RKO Boston for "Private Buckaroo," with Harry James and the Andrews Sisters, and "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" featuring Joseph Allen, Jr., and Mary Howard.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday, the feature films at the Exeter will be "Rio Rita," with Abbott and Costello, and "Lady in Distress," with Michael Redgrave, Sally Gray, and Paul Lucas.

Berkshire Music Concerts

The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass, is expanding its summer schedule to include several music programs as well as other activities.

The museum will present the Gordon String Quartet in two evening programs, on Friday, July 3, and Friday, Aug. 21. The quartet for past years has been giving weekly concerts during the summer at Music Mountain in Falls Village, Conn., but this year, because of transportation difficulties, it is presenting programs at music centers, instead.

On Tuesday evening, July 7, there will be a concert by Pamela Wood, soprano; Rene Le Roy, flutist, and George Reeves, pianist.

North Shore Art Prizes

The $100 Anne Baker Lewis memorial prize of the North Shore Arts Association has been awarded to Umberto Romano for his oil, "Through the Dark Night."

To Gunnar Bjareby goes the $25 water color prize for "Late Winter in the Fenway," a study of ducks on icy marshes. Bjareby also contributes "Rockport Granite in Situ."

The $25 prize for sculpture has been awarded to Katharine W. Lane for her dual composition, "Afghan Hounds." George Demetrios and Walker Hancock were the jurors.

On the painters' jury were John F. Carlson, William Meyerowitz, Anthony Thieme, Mildred Jones, and Lilian Wescott Hale.

Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald
In "I Married an Angel," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Parkman to Talk On Rationing In New Radio Series

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In co-operation with the Office of War Information a new series, "ABC's of Government" begins tonight, with Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the Office of Price Administration as guest speaker. His subject is "Rationing." CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

"Great Moments in Music" presents selections from Romberg's "The Student Prince." Leading roles will be sung by Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Jess Walters, baritone, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Harold Smith, Director of the Budget, speaks on the "Fight Against Inflation" program. His subject is "The Greatest Job Ever Tackled by the Government," MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

King Peter of Yugoslavia will speak, and there will be interviews with six workers of Yugoslavian ancestry from the Detroit Ford bomber plant; also a dramatization of guerrilla fighting by Yugoslavians, BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

"After the War, What?" will be the subject of the second forum of the National Education Association Convention, to be radiocast from Denver. The speakers will be George V. Denny, Jr., moderator of Town Meeting of the Air; Paul Hanna, of Stanford University; Mrs. William Kletzer, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; James T. Nicholson, director, Junior Red Cross; and Col. M. Thomas Tchou, former member of the staff of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, BLUE-WHDH, 3 p. m.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc) Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.75mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Reorganization Planned for NYA In Massachusetts

Reorganization of the National Youth Administration in New England into a more compact unit entirely devoted to industrial training of young men and women was disclosed today by Leon J. Kowal, newly appointed Regional Youth Administrator for New England and New York.

In the Bay State, the NYA prepared to drop 250 workers and to place all its 1,500 remaining employees on a war basis. Massachusetts, with nearly 60 per cent of the NYA enrollment, suffers the greatest slash among the N. E. states as a result of the greatly reduced appropriation adopted by Congress recently.

In addition, the reorganization calls for consolidation of administrative offices by eliminating six area offices in this State and eight in the rest of New England and New York.

Shoe Polish Firms To Restrain Ads

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Several distributors of shoe polishes or dressings have agreed, the Federal Trade Commission reported today, to stop representing that their white shoe dressing will not rub off.

Among the concerns and the products they sell are:

Griffin Manufacturing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, "Griffin Allwite"; Gadi Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn., "Gadi White Way"; Wilbert Products Co., Inc., New York, "Whibert's No-Rub Shoe White"; Whittemore Bros. Corp., Cambridge, Mass., "Whittemore's Cadet White," Whittemore's Cadet Shoe Soap," "Whittemore's Bostonian Shoe Soap," and "Whittemore's Bostonian White" (liquid and paste); James V. Lobell, John J. Lobell, William Hoehn, and William Hoehn, Jr., trading as Cavalier Co., Baltimore, "Cavalier Domino Shoe White," and Carbona Products Co., New York, "Carbona Shoe Whitener."

War Stamps Are Added To Store Stock

Sales personnel in Boston today added another important "item" to their stock—war stamps—as local retail merchants launched an intensive 30-day, over-the-counter stamp selling drive as their part of the nation-wide Treasury campaign.

Whistles blew at noon to open a 15-minute intensive drive in the stores. Music of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was broadcast from the city's air-raid alarm amplifiers. Flags added color and significance to the effort. Store windows were especially decorated, as the "Commandos of Main Street"—the Treasury's definition of American retailers—inaugurated their drive.

Boston shoppers had better resolve to invest up to 4 per cent of whatever they plan to spend according to the quotas which the stores have set for the ... Patriotically costumed ... will be in all stores to see to ... shoppers have well-filled stamp books in their shopping bags.

To stimulate sales several days during July have been set aside for special observances. July 10, for instance, will be "Victory Corsage Day" when stores will put special emphasis on sales of corsages, pins and other decorative accessories made of war stamps. July 17 will be "American Heroes Day," in which communities throughout the nation will join retailers in city and town-wide sales drives.

The stores' campaign will wind up with two "Victory Days" on July 30 and 31. Following this date retail chairmen will report their success of the campaign in Washington on Aug. 3—"Victory Report Day."

Rent Stabilizing To Go Into Effect In Four N. E. Areas

Rent stabilization in four New England defense areas becomes effective today, Boston headquarters of the Office of Price Administration has announced.

In two areas, Springfield, Mass., and Bath, Maine, rents have been ordered reduced. Maximum rents in the Springfield area, including all Hampden and Hampshire Counties, are based on the March 1 level. Maximum rates on April 1 is the "ceiling" for rents in the Bath area, comprising Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties.

The April 1 date was also applied to all of Connecticut not already under rent control, including New Haven and New London.

At the same time, Kenneth B. Backman, OPA Administrator in New England, announced the appointment of rent directors in the four centers. F. L. Harold Sjostrom heads the office in Springfield; John J. Keegan in Bath; Anthony F. Arpaia in New Haven and James T. Sullivan in New London.

Non-Union Workers Get Vacation and Pay

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 1 (AP)—The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association announced today that mills which do not hold contracts with the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) had consented to grant workers a week's vacation with pay.

Mills under contract with the union previously had announced that their employees would be granted similar concessions.

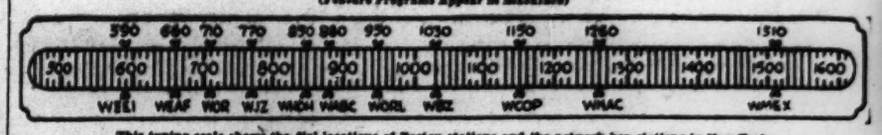
Recruiting High In the Coast Guard

Coast Guard recruiting officials in Boston disclosed today that a record was established Monday when 85 men applied for admission to the Coast Guard.

Largest number previously signed up in one day at the Coast Guard recruiting office, 70 State Street, was 70, it was announced. Impetus to the recruiting drive was believed to have been given by the roundup of Nazi saboteurs, indicating the serious need for an even more careful watch of the long Atlantic coastline to prevent other landing attempts by enemies bent on destruction.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
3:00	David Harum; sk..	NBA Convention: Forum	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	First baseball game: Bos-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15	M. Marlin, News....	NBA Convention: Forum	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	ton Red Sox-Senators..	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dance music	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	"United We Stand"	10 Min. from Broadway.	Right to Happiness".	Second Baseball Game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00	"Swing Time".....	"World Wide News" ...	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Dance Matinee .....
4:15	Victory at Home....	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	ington Senators	Sam Donahue's Orch..
4:30	Children Are People	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Second baseball game:	Harry James' Orchestra.
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown".	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00	Musical Camera ...	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	ington Senators	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
5:15	Musical Camera ...	Adventures of Sea-Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-Senators	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
5:30	Songs; Music	"Flying Patrol"; drama.	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	Wanderer of Wasteland.	Salon Serenade	Sports Commentig	News Service; Talk ..
6:00	News reports	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News ..	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Music .....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results .....
7:00	"Ames 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch...	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger news.
7:30	"Nature of Enemy";	"The Lone Ranger";	Caribbean Nights; music	"Red Ryder"; drama ..	Jim's Texas Ramblers..
7:45	recorded; music ...	drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama ..	U. S Army Program ....
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	"Spin Mda." with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News";	Three Modernaires ....
8:15	chestra; chorus ...	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Harold Smith; Inflation	Irish Music .....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Canadian Grenadier	Drama Shop .....
8:45	Hersholt; News ..	night"; dramatic sketch	House"; orchestra	Guards Band	Drama Shop .....
9:00	Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love";	Gabriel Heatter, News...	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Junior Miss" ...	of Lower Basin Street.	dramatic serial	News Service	Album .....
9:30	Musical Program ..	Goldman Band Concert.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album .....
9:45	Musical Program ..	Children's Concert; songs	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	Classical Album .....
10:00	Moments in Music:	King Peter of Yugoslavia	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News.	News reports .....
10:15	"Highland Prince"	via; Drama; Interviews	Musical Knowledge ...	George Auld's Orchestra	Peer Herman's Orch. ..
10:30	ABC's of Governm't	Morgan Beatty, news ..	Kay Kyser's College of	Robert Trendler's Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad" ..	Musical Knowledge ...	songs; comedy	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer..	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	News Service	Music You Want	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fisherman's Program ..	Music You Want	"Tune Up, America";	Day's End; music ....
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch	News Service	interview; music	Day's End; News .....

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Newscast	Music; News	News	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service: News..	Reveille Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News.	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World..	Adrian O'Brien: music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	and time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Music of Many Lands ..	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Post Exchange" .....
8:45	program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Program .....
9:00	Priscilla Portescue..	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum ..	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	Jane Ace	Breakfast Club	Funny Money Man	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	Musical Program ..	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"At the Console"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	Recorded BBC News ...	Studio speaker .....
10:15	American Stories ...	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk..	Club News	"Help Mate"; drama..	Cheir Loft	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	Network program	Dramatization	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor....	"Second Husband"; sk..	"The Bartons"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	S. Henderson, Piano ..
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Wife of Rede"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons" ..	"John's Other Wife"...	"Against the Storm";	"Yankee House Party"	Dance orchestra .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill".....	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum ..	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz ..	Judy and Jane; sketch..	Eleanor Early, talk	Circle C Ranch Boys ....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Gene and Glenn	Italian Melody .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melody .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills' Hour	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	Hollywood and Vine";	Matches in Melody	Marjorie Mills' Hour	Melody in Music Hour ..
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	vocalists; commentators	News Service	Cedric Foster	Harry Horlick's Orch ..
2:00	Dramatic sketch ...	Vincent Lopez' Orch ...	"Light of the World"; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch ...	Dance music	"Lonely Women," sk..	Musical Roundup; News	Victory program .....
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	Ruth Gevalt, songs ....
2:45	"Pep. Young's Fy"	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin," sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Senators baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Wash.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	Stars for Victory ..	"18 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness" ..	Senators baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00	Interview	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash.	Dance Matinee .....
4:15	"Wisconsin Salutes"	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Senators baseball game	Freddie Martin's Orch..
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash.	Griff Williams's Orch..
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Senators baseball game	Dick Powell, songs ....
5:00	Musical Camera:	Kenneth Wilson, Console	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orchestra ..
5:15	Joan Collins; orch.	Adventures of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Gene Krupp's Orchestra.
5:30	Songs; Jay Wesley.	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie; music ..	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports ..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	News; War Commentary..	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Yanks Time....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today ..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	"Dim-Out Roundtable"	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory .....
7:15	Olsen Miller's Or ..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Sen. Pat McCaren	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Political talk .....
7:45	dramatic sketch ..	Frontline Headlines	Al Pearce's Gang	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00	"Death Valley Days"	"Tintypes"; Joe Rines'	Stanley Stafford; Fanny	"Salute to Gen. Mac-	Price Council; Music ..
8:15	"Death Valley Days"	Orchestra; songs	Brice, guests; orchestra	Arthur"	"Songs of the Range" ..
8:30	Jim Backus Show:	"On the Boulevard";	The Aldrich Family;	It Pays to Be Ignorant";	Negro Spirituals .....
8:45	c'm'dy; songs; news	"Stars on Ice"	dramatic sketch	quiz show	
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"How Shall We Deal	Jerry Lester; Mary Mar-	News Service	cal Album"; records ...
9:30	"Big Town"; drama	With Germany After the	tin; Victor Borge; Music	"Americans at the	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Big Town"; drama	War?"; Jingles	Maids; orch.; guests	Ramparts"; music-drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	"First Line"; de-	Lum 'n' Abner	Eddy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing	News report .....
10:15	fense program	"America Marches On".	guests; orchestra	Abbott's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	"Dim-Out Roundtable"	Morgan Beatty, news ..	"Dim-Out Roundtable".	Network program	Benny Goodman's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad ..	"War Bond Drama"	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch ..
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Drama Shop; "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchmen" .....
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; music ....
11:45	Music; Orchestra ..	"Dim-Out Roundtable".	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News .....

Today's FM Programs

WEIM Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"The King's Men."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
5:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—"Swing With Alvino Rey."
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WEIM, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.3mc)

2:00 p. m.—First Baseball Game: Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second Baseball Game, Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Round-up.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; Drama.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Harold Smith: Inflation.
8:30 p. m.—Canadian Grenadier Guards Band.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—George Auld's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Robert Trendler's Orchestra, Songs; Comedy.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up America!" Dave Rose's Orchestra.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
8:09 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—English Program.
9:30 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 2
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English RKE, 9.1 meg., 32.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
London—7:00 p. m. — "Calling Newfoundland." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 9.1 meg., 32.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Africa, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time), VLO7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time), VLQ3, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Music, TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m. — Second Act of "Der Rosen Kavalier." TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Your washable wardrobe is deserving of real Hand Work.
Beacon 1790

R. H. STEARNS CO.

SUMMER SALE OF
Luxuria
REGULAR 2.25 SIZE
$1.00 plus 10% Federal tax

For a flower-fresh skin all summer long, stock-up on this well-known cleansing cream by Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Toiletries, street floor.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • BOSTON • HUB 0260

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER
"A great picture...finest of this or any year."—JOURNAL AMER.
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON
In WILLIAM WYLER'S Production based on JAN STRUTHER'S Novel
"MRS. MINIVER"
Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN • An M-G-M Picture • Pre-release Engagement!
ON STAGE: "AT EASE!"—Colorful entertainment laid in the unique Florida of today, produced by Leonidoff...with the Music Hall Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club, Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE Phone Circle 6-4600
Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps

"IT'S FONDA-FUL" says WALTER WINCHELL
.. and "WONDERFUL" says EVERYBODY!
The MAGNIFICENT DOPE is a HOWL of a picture!
A 20th CENTURY FOX PICTURE
Starts TODAY DOORS OPEN 10 A.M. AT THE COOL ROXY Seventh Ave. and 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting"—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 ST. Air-Cooled
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 8 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

John C. Wilson presents THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Fadiman, New Yorker, Mildred Weber, Wood, Corbett, Nathwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of Bway. CI. 6-9060
Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N.Y. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS Air Conditioned
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY, EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 900 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

CHERYL CROAWFORD presents
George Gershwin & DuBose Heyward's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC—West 44 Street Air-Cooled
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-60c. Mats. Wed., Sat. $2.20-60c

Managers of Theaters
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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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TONIGHT 8:30
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SHIRLEY TEMPLE in
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"IN OLD CALIFORNIA"

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalsell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecelia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Skylark," by Samson Raphaelson, starring Judge Evans. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
"Calling All Workers," March ..... Eric Coates
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
Allegretto scherzando from the Eighth Symphony ..... Beethoven
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 1, in B-flat minor, Op. 23 ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Albion Metcalf
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
"On the Esplanade," March ..... Bodge
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. "Fantasia." 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

Fenway—"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "In Old California," John Way

Varying Views on International Co-operation After the War Expressed at Wellesley

N. E. Institute To Hear Yale Professor

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 1—A foretaste of the inevitable postwar debating over independence and interdependence was offered at the evening public lecture period last night at the New England Institute of International Relations, at Wellesley College.

In a symposium, varying views on international co-operation after the war were expressed by Dr. Carl J. Hambro, president of the Norwegian Parliament and of the League of Nations Assembly; Devere Allen, editor of Worldover Press, and Bertram Pickard, English educator who spent a number of years as Secretary of the Friends' International Center in Geneva.

Starting at Once

The case of the greatest possible measure of independence and sovereignty for each nation was made by Mr. Pickard. Dr. Hambro emphasized the apparent impossibility of building a functioning confederacy—on old League of Nations lines—on the basis of retaining the complete sovereignty of each member. Mr. Allen stressed the necessity of starting at once to educate public opinion on the necessity of recognizing interdependence as well as independence.

"We must start now, during the war," Mr. Allen declared, "with formulation of liberal and economically progressive war aims. If we announce grandiose ideals which we do not have, or if we enunciate imperialistic war aims," he added, "the inert masses in many a colonial area might throw their weight against the United Nations."

"It would, of course, be better," Mr. Allen continued, "to pledge freedom for these people because we sincerely want them to have it—but whether we do want this or not, we simply have to make such a pledge."

Mr. Allen is inclined to hope for a rather long period between the armistice and the final settlement, for he believes this would provide an opportunity for increasingly enlightened public opinion to make itself felt, and to throttle high-pressure lobbying for the special ends of small, but powerful, minority groups.

If, through clearly defined aims, a real desire for a better world organization can be aroused in the common people, he said, a force will be developed which "will tend to push cynical politicians into line, and give progressive ones the support they need."

Mr. Allen warned that with ersatz production facilities developed to such a point in many countries, there may be more pressure than ever in some quarters to erect trade barriers to protect such new industries—and that this may lead to increased emphasis on sovereignty. But, he suggested, it may be best to attack these outmoded concepts of national selfishness by indirection—aiming first at economic unions of the type for which Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Lend-Lease authorities seem to be working, and then, when the time is ripe, developing these into systems of political co-operation.

Mr. Pickard agreed that education in the idea of international interdependence is essential, but he felt that there is not time enough to carry it on effectively before a settlement of some kind will have to be made. In view of this he said that governments must plan to create institutions ahead of public opinion today—rather than waiting to represent the opinion which they can educate.

He advised the retention of just as much sovereignty as will not interfere with such essentially co-operative things as defense, currency and trade. After all, he pointed out, back of the doctrine of state sovereignty lies the passion for freedom and independence—the human longing to be free to act in any direction that does not harm fellow human beings. Within limits, he declared, independence is definitely good, not bad.

Furthermore, Mr. Packard asserted, the survival of different national cultures is essential to the well-being of the world.

Dr. Hambro re-emphasized the difficulties of attempting international co-operation unless sovereignty is pushed as far back in the picture as the sovereignty of individual states has been in the United States.

Turning to the postwar treatment of Germany, he suggested that the country should be governed for some years by an international commission. After the World War, he said, the Allies did nothing to protect struggling democracy within Germany, and the attempted democratic regime was wrecked. Some of its leaders were even assassinated, he added.

He expressed the belief that under an international commission these democratic forces within Germany could be revived, and established firmly enough to admit eventual German participation in world government.

By a Staff Photographer

Dolls Are for Children

This is part of the collection of 300 dolls, given by Mrs. Frederic W. Fitts to the Boston Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain and now on display there. The Doll Collectors of America, Inc., held their meeting at the Museum today. Young visitors to the Museum, such as Sylvia Correa and Sylvia Cropper, shown here, have been enthralled with the exhibit. The dolls in this case are antique, the newest being the large doll (right), which was used by a Boston department store in 1900 to display children's clothes.

Port Groups Plan Tribute To Tarrant

A testimonial luncheon will be held in the main dining room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on July 15, sponsored jointly by all the Port organizations, to Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District, who retires on that date, and Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, who takes over as his successor.

A tribute is planned to Admiral Tarrant, according to an anouncement made today, for his "distinguished service to the District and co-operative policy affecting the civic interest and welfare of the area since he took the position of Commandant in 1938."

Boston business, civic, and port leaders will have an opportunity to welcome Rear Admiral Brown, who has been serving as Vice-Admiral, commanding a task force in the Pacific, credited with sinking or damaging 20 Japanese warships in the New Guinea area which resulted in awarding him the Distinguished Service Medal.

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has been named Chairman of the Luncheon Committee. Also sponsoring the event is the Boston Chamber and its Foreign Trade Committee, the Boston Marine Society, the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, the Propeller Club, and the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Hearing on Maine OGR Head Dropped

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Today's scheduled hearing before a Senate appropriations subcommittee on the nomination of Scott Kittredge to be head of the Office of Government Reports for Maine has been called off, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee announced.

Senator McKellar said that the hearing had been canceled since OGR ceased to exist by executive order yesterday. A former Maine Governor, Louis J. Brann, had protested the nomination.

By a Staff Photographer

Off to Summer Camp

For the next eight weeks these South End children will live the life of summer campers at the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps at South Athol. They are shown here with boxes and bundles as they waited for the bus to come and pick them up.

Treason Charged

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1 (AP)—Nicholas Hansen, of Newport, R. I., former employee of the Newport Naval Torpedo Station, was held in default of $10,000 bail when arraigned today on a charge of advocating destruction of the American government by force.

Craft Taking Aid to Malta Yankee Made

The United States aircraft carrier Wasp, reported in the Mediterranean today where it ferried British airplanes to the beleaguered island of Malta, is a Yankee-made ship.

Built at the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass., the Wasp was the seventh naval vessel to bear the name, the first of which was in the Continental Navy of 1776.

The 14,000 ton vessel, costing nearly $21,000,000 to build, was commissioned at the Army Base, Sout hBoston, April 25, 1940—more than a year after its launching. Shortage of steel and machinery designs were blamed by the Navy for delay in completion of the craft.

The commissioning at South Boston was said to be the first of a naval vessel in Boston to be held outside of the Navy Yard. This was made necessary by the crowded condition of the Charlestown Yard with all berths occupied.

Bath Yard Road To Cost $400,000

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Public Roads Administration advised Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, that the Navy had certified as essential to the war effort a $400,000 project in Bath, Maine, to serve the Bath Iron Works.

The original project called for a $700,000 expenditure but the Navy said the necessity for conserving steel and confining construction to war projects only had caused it to adopt a simplified plan.

The project calls for a 1,900-foot approach road, underpass, and paved ramps for serving both the City and the yard, an elevated structure over Maine Central Railroad tracks will not be built.

N. H. Water Resources Likely To Be Issue in State Election

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 1—The question of development of New Hampshire's water resources so as to obtain combination flood control and low cost power may become an important factor in this fall's election battle. If Grange Master William Neal of Meredith becomes the Democratic gubernatorial nominee this is sure to become the case as Mr. Neal has long worked for low-cost power and has been a leading factor in the Grange sponsored-REA financed New Hampshire Electric Co-operative which has carried out an extensive rural electrification program in the State.

And as President of the Co-operative, and Master of the Grange, Mr. Neal has frequently declared that the utilities of the State have blocked rural electrification. In the controversy between the Army engineers' plan for new flood control projects and the Federal Power Commission's suggestion of multi-purpose flood control and power generation projects, Mr. Neal has lined up behind the latter.

Fireworks Ban

Most of New Hampshire's cities and towns have taken action to prohibit the sale and use of fireworks for this year's Fourth of July celebrations, in response to an appeal made several weeks ago by Gov. Robert O. Blood. The Governor declared "as a matter of co-operation with United States military and civil authorities, and as a matter of fire prevention, personal safety, and economy" that fireworks could well be done away with for the duration. In many cases so-called "safe and sane" community programs are being arranged to maintain the educational and patriotic values inherent in the observance of Independence Day.

Rent Committees

Fair rent committees are to be established in Nashua, Somersworth, Claremont, Keene, and Laconia according to Edgar H. Hunter, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Housing of the State Council of Defense. The purpose of setting up additional committees, it is pointed out, is to continue the satisfactory regulation of rent levels in this State without the detailed management of rents by the Office of Price Administration. Fair rent committees have been functioning in Portsmouth and Manchester for a number of months.

Mr. Hunter says that he believes the work of the fair rent committees has been satisfactory to OPA and he has been assured that as long as there is no greater need for supervision it will be unnecessary for the Federal Government to take over work of the committees. In New Hampshire the designated defense rental areas are Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough and Sullivan counties, including the cities of Portsmouth, Manchester, Nashua, Somersworth, and Claremont.

N. H. Housing

Three fifths of the families in New Hampshire live in single-family detached structures, according to the latest figures released by the Bureau of the Census. Wood was the principal exterior material of well over nine tenths of the residential structures in the State. One third of all dwelling units contained seven rooms or more. And approximately one eighth of the dwelling units in the State were built in the decade between 1930 and 1940. Only 7 per cent of the State's population lives in five-family or large structures. The median number of rooms in all dwelling units in the State was 5.63.

Connecticut Concern Under Orders of NLRB

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board today ordered the Somersville Manufacturing Company, Somersville, Conn., to undertake several steps in settlement of a labor dispute at its textile plant.

The order required the company to stop refusing to bergain with respect to pay, hours and other employment conditions, with Local 57, Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) as representative of production and maintenance employeees; refusing to incorporate into a written contract the results of negotiations between the company and the union; discouraging membership in the union; discriminating employees in regard to hire and tenure; giving preference to employees who returnedto work during or prior to termination of a strike in 1939; in dominating or interfering with the administration of Independent Association of the Somersville Manufacturing Company employees; recognizing the Independent Association as representative of any of its employees; giving effect to any arrangement or contract with the Independent Association, or in any other manner interfering with organization rights of its workers.

The Board further directed the company to bargain, upon request, with the C. I. O. union; place certain persons on a preferential list; offer others employment in designated positions; restore seniority rights of some and reinstate others; offer re-employment to men terminating service with the armed forces; make up pay lost through discriminatory acts of the company; return or make available other living quarters to those who lost it and withhold recognition from the Independent Association.

'No Trouble at All, It's Great Pleasure'

Savin Hill's air raid wardens have become modern Sir Walter Raleighs. After learning that women returning to Savin Hill late at night complained about traveling alone through the dimmed out streets the air raid wardens, under the direction of Joseph P. Donovan, precinct warden of sector 10, arranged to meet women and escort them to their homes. Women who plan to be out late at night leave their names at the warden headquarters and the wardens meet them at the appointed hour.

173,155 Auto Stamps Sold in Boston District

Boston's motorists have purchased 173,155 new $5 Federal automobile use tax stamps, required on each vehicle on Massachusetts highways beginning today, John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster in the Boston Postal District, announced this afternoon.

The Boston Postal District, from which Mr. Gleavy drew his report, includes 26 cities and town.

HAS ANYBODY AN EDUCATED OCTOPUS THAT ISN'T WORKING?

If you hear about an active, intelligent octopus that isn't all signed up for the Duration, send him around, will you? We want him strong and healthy, so he won't mind working like an octo-pack horse. And a little business experience might be helpful, too—because he's going to have to answer, at times, 30 telephone calls a minute, while his other five arms keep busy on the side.

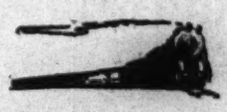
In fact, only an octopus could handle, with ordinary promptness, the calls we are getting at some of our ticket offices and information centers during certain periods these days. War conditions have brought us thousands of new customers . . . and, even as you and I, there are times when they are all phoning for reservations, information, or help of one kind or another. Some of them get pretty impatient when the line is reported busy or is not answered as promptly as usual.

We are sure that these impatient ones do not realize that our telephone information board capacity—even manned as it is now with extra employees—is limited, and while telephone facilities at stations in ordinary times are sufficient, they do get crowded a bit these days. Uncle Sam's needs and necessities make it impossible for us to expand these facilities now.

We might also explain that some 800 of our experienced employees, from practically every craft in our organization, are already in the uniform of our fighting forces. Those who have replaced them are, naturally, not so familiar with what you want to know as a seasoned employee who, often-times, is a "human time-table."

So the next time you call your local Boston and Maine station, or our Boston Information or Pullman Reservations Board, and get a busy signal or have to wait a bit—count ten, will you please?—and try again in a minute or two.

Until we locate an educated octopus, our facilities will still at times be swamped. This is due to physical limitations which we cannot change during War time. Therefore, we shall still be asking for your temperate understanding if our service is not 100% perfect in these days of heavily increased travel by train.



BOSTON and MAINE

Alexandria Threatenedas German Spearhead Pushes Across Egyptian Desert

Continued from Page 1

broadcast as Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's armored spearheads rolled nearer Alexandria and the Nile, their advance units somewhere east of El Daba.

A bulletin from Hitler's headquarters said Axis forces were assulting El Alamein, only 65 miles southwest of Alexandria, which it called the last fortification before Alexandria itself.

This would mean an overnight jump of roughly 35 miles to the easternmost limit of the Qattara Depression, an almost impassable obstacle which apparently compelled Marshal Rommel to compress his advance between it and the coast.

Beyond El Alamein, where the corridor is 35 miles wide, a broad expanse of desert would give Marshal Rommel wide freedom of maneuver with his superior armored strength.

There was no corroboration in London or Cairo of the Nazi claim, and the fluidity of the desert struggle indicated that British forces still may be operating to the west, far behind enemy penetrations.

The British had conceded Tuesday night, however, that the invaders' vanguards were beyond El Daba, 35 miles northwest of El Alamein on the coastal road.

Clashes in Desert Reported by British

British headquarters in Cairo said the enemy had lost "a number of tanks" in fighting Tuesday between armored forces and that no large-scale action had developed although "the enemy approached certain of our positions during the day."

Its communiqué, however, was vague on where these clashes occurred. Its only mention of a specific fighting zone was the Fuka area, 70 miles behind El Alamein, where it said Allied planes again had smashed at Marshal Rommel's rear.

So far, it would seem, opposition to the Axis advance has been offered only by outlying British armored and infantry elements, hacking at the foe to pare down his strength and delay him, while Britain saved its main strength to try to gain an equal footing.

Behind the swiftly receding line, General Auchinleck's mechanics hurried to get disabled tanks back into action while troop trains and fresh tanks rumbled westward with reinforcements from elsewhere in the Middle East.

One hint of "scorched earth" tactics was that the Suez Canal might be destroyed. Official circles in London said the canal would not be blocked unless loss of the whole Middle East became inevitable because of its importance to British naval operations in that area.

Admittedly, the loss of Alexandria with its harbor, docking, and repair facilities, would be a severe blow but a British source called it a "well-defended" base and observed that the Mediterranean Fleet still would have Port Said, Egypt; Haifa, Palestine, and possibly Beirut, Lebanon, from which to operate.

An interesting question is what would happen to nine interned French warships in Alexandria if the base were abandoned.

Alexandria Bombed, Paris Radio States

The Paris radio declared Alexandria was bombed again by Axis planes Wednesday morning and a Nazi communiqué issued in Berlin said that new and damaging aerial attacks had been made on Malta and that a Nazi submarine operating just off Alexandria had sunk a 13,000-ton troop transport out of a strongly protected convoy.

An Associated Press reporter who was in the field with the British forces reported that General Auchinleck was moving a steady stream of reinforcements in men and equipment to the battle lines.

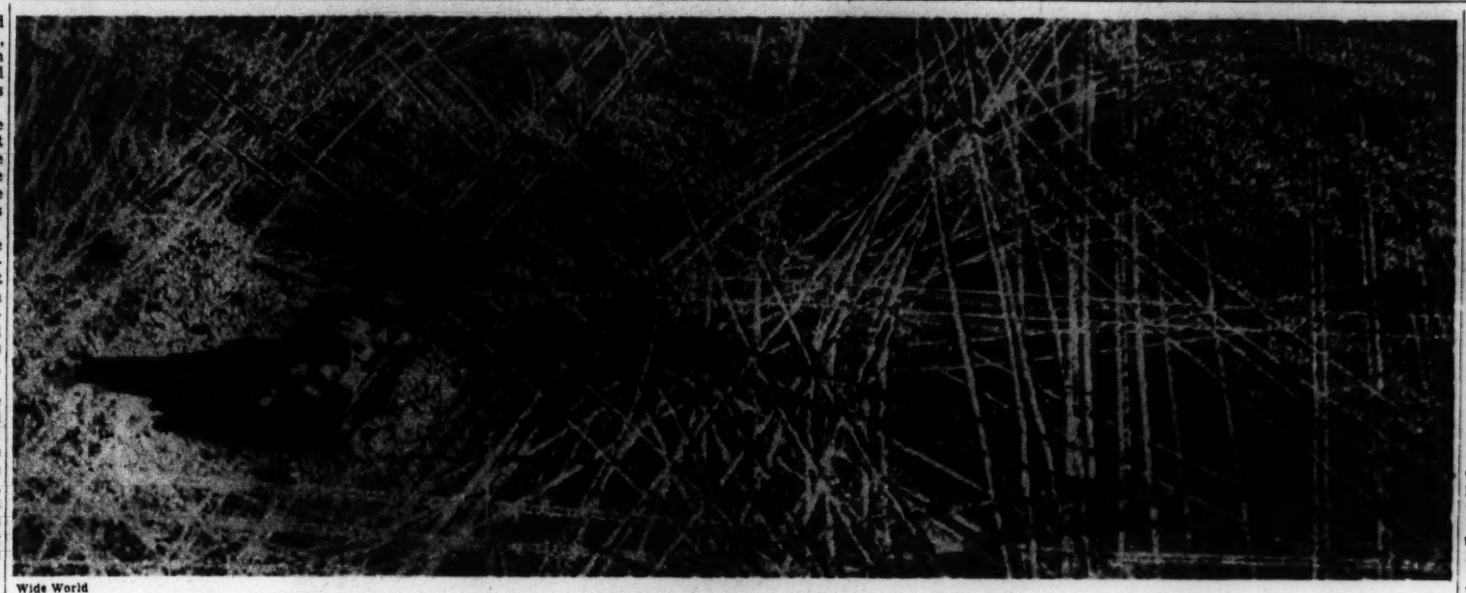
He said that for several days there had been many tank and artillery clashes south of El Daba, and also south of Fuka and Matruh farther to the west. But the actual situation in this sparring was confused.

At Matruh, the British said the Germans felt their way about that evacuated British port for three days before making a sweep to the south to encircle it and find the British gone and oil stores destroyed.

The British admitted the pace of the German advance was almost unbelievable, and thought it would be unable to continue much longer because of Axis supply difficulties. They quoted captured German and Italian prisoners as saying they were exhausted, hungry, and thirsty.

While the British did not rule out the possibility of an attempted Axis sweep around the Qattara Depression far away from the coast, they were expecting the main battle along the coast road.

There has been word in the past 24 hours of two Nazi columns which had been reported moving on Bir Fuad and the Siwa Oasis in what looked the beginning of a broad enveloping movement.



Wide World

Pattern of Desert Warfare

Wheel and caterpillar tracks left in the Libyan desert by British mechanized forces. At left is an immobilized tank.

Russia:

New German Attack Reported Frustrated

Late dispatches from Moscow quoted the Russian Army newspaper Red Star as saying that German attempts to launch a new attack in force near Gzhatsk, advance point 100 miles west of Moscow, had been frustrated by powerful Russian counterattacks.

The Soviet Information Bureau said counterattacking Red Army men had knocked out whole companies and battalions of Nazi shock troops marshaled on the Krusk Front south of Moscow. Amplifying this, the Soviet Radio declared that Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's legions took advantage of natural obstacles for ambush and counterattacks and thrusts of large German infantry and tank units were repelled.

The Russians had little to say on the fighting around Sevastopol other than that their lines were holding and that the Germans were pouring vast numbers of fresh troops and equipment into the siege.

The German High Command in a radiocast summary of developments said German troops had captured Fort Malakov, another in the series of Sevastopol fortifications to widen their breakthrough into the naval base's inner defenses while German and Hungarian troops had launched an attack in the center of the Eastern Front.

Simultaneously, a German military report said Rumanian troops had occupied the historic town of Balaklava, eight miles southeast of Sevastopol.

German-Hungarian operations on the Central Front were acknowledged to be of considerable extent, but no details were given, and Berlin military quarters declined to say whether these constituted the "large-scale offensive" reported by the Russians to have been started near Gzhatsh.

The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted a Moscow correspondent's dispatch as saying that one of the greatest air struggles of the war was being fought over the Kursh and Kharhov sectors.

China Fronts:

Strategic Railway Claimed by Japanese

Tokyo advices said the occupation of the strategic Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in Eastern China was completed by Japanese columns driving eastward on Hengfeng while another force drove into the town from the west. The columns moving in from the east were said to have smashed Chinese forces entrenched on a height west of Hengfeng.

The campaign for full control of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway is one phase of a Japanese program aimed at seizure of a safe overland route from Shanghai to Singapore, 2,400 miles by air, and elimination of potential bases for Allied aerial attacks upon Japan.

Chinese dispatches indicated the coastal province of Fukien, south of Chekiang and southeast of Kiangsi, might be the next objective of the invaders. Japanese columns admittedly were driving through Eastern Kiangsi toward the Fukien border and a Chungking spokesman said some 50,000 Japanese veterans of the Philippines campaign were concentrated on Formosa, island colony across Formosa Strait from Fukien.

Linking the Japanese-occupied cities of Hangchow in Chekiang and Nanchang in Kiangsi, the railway is 450 miles long.

A dispatch by the Japanese Domei news agency reported that Japanese forces had "launched a general offensive" on the far northwestern front in Suiyuan Province.

Japanese Occupy Nicobar Islands

Tokyo also announced that Japanese forces occupied the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean between the Andamans and the northern tip of Sumatra, on June 13 and 14, and that Japanese Marines during the second half of June had captured the main islands of the Dutch Natoena group between Borneo and Malaya.

In asserting that Japanese air and land forces were concentrating on the border of Manchukuo a London military commentator said "there seems very little doubt they are making their own military preparations so that they may, at their chosen moment, attack Russia."

There had been a general drift of Japanese forces northward, the commentator said, but he added that "I don't wish to imply that their preparations are complete or that their attack is imminent."

He said the bombing of Tokyo by United States airmen on April 18 had "a very great moral effect, very much greater than the actual physical damage."

Australia:

MacArthur Commandos Raid Japanese Base

The Japanese garrison at Salamaua lost 60 men in the hit-and-run attack carried out by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Commandos, on Sunday night, Allied headquarters in Australia announced.

The daring force—the communiqué did not say of what units it was composed—withdrew from the engagement with a quantity of captured booty. Only two of the attacking soldiers were wounded.

Salamaua was captured by the Japanese early in March and they have been attempting ineffectually ever since to use it as a base for widening their occupation of New Guinea. On two occasions they attempted to advance toward the Allied base at Port Moresby, about 150 miles to the south, but each time turned back. A forbidding chain of mountains lies between Salamaua and Port Moresby.

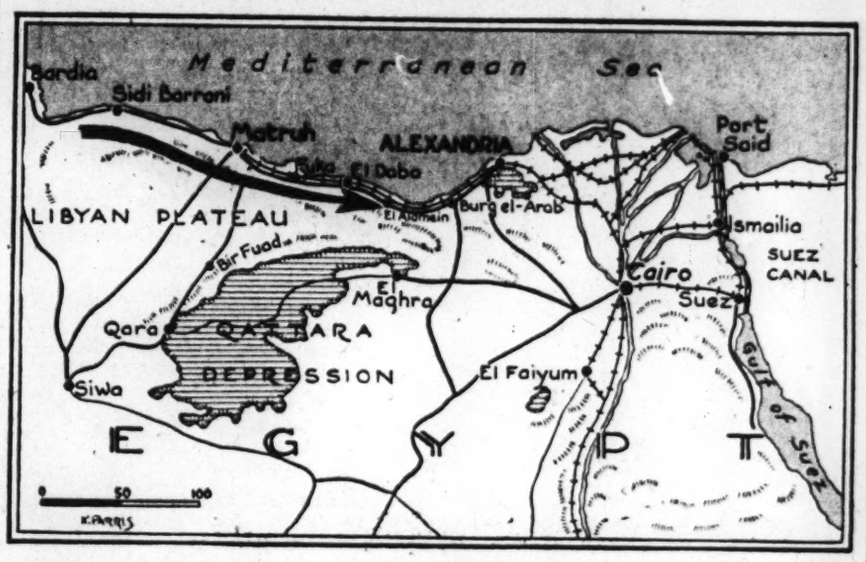
Allied bombers have attacked Salamaua almost constantly in recent weeks, but Sunday night's raid was the first assault against the base by land. Presumably one of its main tasks was to test the strength of the enemy foothold.

That the raid was a complete surprise and caused considerable confusion was indicated by Japanese countermeasures. The communiqué said the Japanese retaliated by bombing the two native villages of Mubo and Komeatum "without damage."

New Guinea is separated from the northern Australian mainland only by the narrow Torres Straits.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced that Allied planes again attacked Japanese bases at Lae, just north Salamaua, and Rabaul, New Britain.

This news supplemented an announcement in Sydney that American pilots are ferrying heavy and medium bombers direct from United States territory to Australia.



By a Staff Artist

German Columns Pushing East

Arrow indicates course of Axis advance beyond El Daba to El Alamein, Egypt, which Berlin says is now under attack. El Alamein is only 65 miles from Alexandria.

At Sea:

Axis Sub and Plane Attack British Convoy

According to dispatches from Lisbon, Portugal, an attack by an Axis submarine and aircraft on a British convoy escorted by a warship lasted 40 minutes Tuesday off Cape Cavoeiro in Southern Portugal.

The results of the action were not available in Lisbon. The scene of the clash is approximately 180 miles northwest of Gibraltar.

Other evidence of Axis submarine activity in this part of the Atlantic was brought to Lisbon by the Portuguese freighter Cunene. Arriving from New York, the vessel's officers reported being stopped by a German submarine 100 miles off the Azores.

Meanwhile, Western Atlantic ship losses by the United Nations and neutrals since Pearl Harbor now stand at 328 in the unofficial Associated Press tabulation following the announcement by the Navy Department that a Panamanian freighter had been sunk.

Madagascar:

British and French Clashes Reported

Vichy dispatches said British patrols and French advance posts were fighting a series of engagements along the West Coast of Madagascar.

The exact location of the fighting was not disclosed, but the reports said French defense forces had moved up from Majunga, seaport about 300 miles southwest of Diego Suarez, and that clashes had occurred throughout the last half of June between Majunga and Ambilobe, which is about 70 miles southwest of Diego Suarez.

The coastal road in this section is the only place where contact between the opposing forces now is possible, reports said.

British Deny Army in Africa Lacked Arms or Needed Equipment

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Britain's War Production Minister, and his predecessor, Lord Beaverbrook, denied today that lack of guns, tanks and planes were responsible for British military defeats in North Africa as Prime Minister Winston Churchill's critics launched their "no confidence" attack on his direction of the war. The Prime Minister will conclude debate tomorrow.

The Production Minister told the House of Commons that manufacture of six-pounder guns and of tanks and the supplying of American-made dive-bombers to British forces in the field was progressing steadily and added:

"Shortly we are going to surpass the equipment of the enemy in several important weapons."

Captain Lyttelton told the members that more than 850 of the six-pounders were allocated to the Middle East forces on June 1, but that only "a small proportion" were in the hands of the troops when the German tank units attacked.

He said that American dive-bombers have already been sent to one front and that others would be delivered soon from American factories.

Dive Bombers in Desert

They will be handed over to the RAF and will support the Army and Navy forces, he declared. In the opinion of commanders in the Libyan theater, however, a British force of dive bombers could not have affected the course of the battle and enemy dive bombers have been "largely ineffective," he said.

Captain Lyttelton said Lord Beaverbrook had ordered the planes from the United States in June, 1940, but at that time Britain was "desperately short" of aircraft and needed less specialized types.

Now the situation has changed, he said.

"Shortly we are going to surpass in several important weapons the equipment of the enemy," he told the House of Commons.

He denied that delays in providing dive bombers to the Middle East troops had been the fault of American production.

He said Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck still has "a substantial number" of American 28-ton "General Grant" tanks and that others "are arriving on the battlefield."

In the House of Lords, Lord Beaverbrook said the British had more tanks in the desert than the Germans and Italians combined.

He declared that the British 3.7 antiaircraft gun with armor-piercing projectiles is "a better gun" than the German 88-mm., credited with a large share of winning the Libyan battle.

He said he did not know whether it had been adapted to antitank use.

Shortages Denied

Lord Beaverbrook said he did not think there was any shortage of equipment in Libya and he had never heard it suggested that there was any shortage of aircraft.

They spoke in reply to charges by Prime Minister Churchill's critics that production was not providing British forces with adequate equipment to meet Axis attacks and that the Prime Minister made the "greatest possible mistake" when he attached the Defense Ministry to his office.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, a Conservative, led the opposition in the House of Commons by moving a "no confidence" vote.

Sir John, seconded by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, charged that the Prime Minister's statement that British forces in Libya were strong enough to meet the Axis was "untrue and inaccurate."

Sir John's attack followed the forecast lines—that too much responsibility was centered in Mr. Churchill's own hands, as Prime Minister and Defense Minister, that co-ordination among Britain's land, sea and air arms was lacking and that British production was slow in providing the most modern equipment.

Sir John declared Britain was falling short of the "continual production" of which it is capable.

The Duke of Gloucester, younger brother of King George VI, should be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, Sir John declared to the accompaniment of derisive shouts from the House of "that'd put the lid on it."

Gloucester's appointment, he said, would "greatly please" the Army and would put someone "entirely independent" at its head.

The Duke recently has been on an inspection trip around the Empire.

Sir John charged that Mr. Churchill's statement that the British were on equal terms with the Axis in Libya was "untrue and inaccurate" and said that no Minister of Defense "in full knowledge of the facts as we know them today" could have made it.

Libya's loss he blamed primarily on war leadership in London and called his motion "a definite attack upon the central direction" of the war.

Single Command Urged

Singapore's loss he ascribed to the "mistaken idea" that American seapower would be available to defend the sea positions of the Orient.

The ensuing "series of disasters," Sir John went on, was due to "the fundamental defects in the central administration of the war" and a lack of "co-ordinated effort" to weld the three fighting services into one.

He called for a full-time leader to head a Chiefs of Staff Committee with power to demand "the weapons of victory" and see that the service chiefs were "not unduly interfered with from above."

He asked the Government for its excuses for "forcing people" to strive to produce "weapons which are already completely out of date" and for sending men into battle "with the scales continually against them."

Mr. Churchill, "the man who claims credit for successes—or who would claim credit if he had successes—must bear the responsibility for defeat," Sir John declared.

Striking at a sore point of the Government's case, he asked—as the House cheered—"who gave the decision for the capitulation of Tobruk?" and "who previously had decided on the attempt to hold it?"

The "surprise weapon" which knocked out British tanks in Libya—the Nazis' 88-mm. cannon—was used in the attack on Bilbao, Spain, in 1937, he charged, and asserted there was no officer on the tank board with recent experience in desert tank fighting.

Calling it a "terrible indictment" of the Government, Sir John declared that the American-built Kittyhawk fighter used by the RAF in Libya could be trusted only up to 10,000 feet, above which the Messerschmitt 109F's were better. He said German tanks "outgun ours in range three to one and their armor is much thicker."

Sir Roger asserted that the Admiralty had failed "inexcusably" to provide the Mediterranean fleet with necessary air strength, and said that failure to provide proper weapons had sent the war machine "lumbering from one disaster to the next."

Sir Roger, whose son was killed in a raid on German headquarters in Libya, asserted Britain might have been able to knock Italy out of North Africa in the winter of 1940-41.

Sir Roger, who signed the "no confidence" motion, spoke to second it. He is the founder of the Commandos.

But for "naval advice tendered the Prime Minister," Britain might have had "a powerful amphibious striking force" in the Mediterranean which would have played "a decisive part" in Libya, Sir Roger continued.

Navy Lacked Air Strength

He charged that the Admiralty had failed inexcusably to provide the Mediterranean fleet with essential naval air strength.

It is "intolerable," he added, to watch the war machine "lumbering on from one disaster to the next" in which "thousands of young fighting men die or are taken prisoners because they are fighting with equipment inferior to the enmey."

With the explanation that his sole purpose was to win the war in the shortest possible time, Sir John rejected a suggestion that the debate be deferred after Mr. Churchill himself had said he preferred that it go on.

Disapproval over the war leadership flared in the House after the sudden collapse of Tobruk on the heels of confident reports from the North African front that the Axis' eastward drive was faltering.

Although some backing has been rallied behind the Government's critics, British parliamentary observers have predicted that the Prime Minister would be supported overwhelmingly and that a movement to split the Premiership and Defense Ministry, both of which Mr. Churchill holds, also would fail.

Mr. Churchill himself will wind up the debate tomorrow and his supporters count on his oratory to disarm the opposition.

When Commander Stephen King-Hall, National Labor member, proposed a delay, the Prime Minister objected that it would be more injurious to postpone debate than to go ahead and remarked on "the lively interest" it has created in other countries.

Laborite Arthur Greenwood told the Commons that the fall of Tobruk was "as profound a shock" as the people have had since Dunkirk.

Simultaneously, in the House of Lords, Lord Addison said the failure to provide dive bombers was a "disgrace," and he urged that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell be brought home from his Indian command to assume Mr. Churchill's post as Defense Minister.

Clement Davies, Opposition Liberal, moved that the House proceed "at once to the impeachment of persons responsible" for lack of weapons and equipment for British forces in the field, as outlined by Captain Lyttelton, but he was declared out of order.

Unit Passes Nazis Twice Without Harm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo, July 1

The mobile or fluid character of the campaign in Egypt at present is illustrated by the exploit of an ambulance column which left Cairo for the fighting lines at nine o'clock Sunday night. The column got back without mishap, traveling all the way on the coast road which the Germans previously had cut and recut several times.

Likewise, individual and small groups who escaped from Tobruk and other places down the line continue to straggle in to Cairo.

RAF Raids Cause Nazis to Declare 'Port Emergency'

MOSCOW, July 1 (AP)—Serious unrest and disorganization caused by RAF raids has forced the Nazis to declare a state of emergency in German ports and name a shipping commissioner with unlimited powers, the Tass News Agency reported today under a Stockholm dateline.

The commissioner is a Nazi named Kaufman, Gauleiter of Hamburg, Tass said.

Confronted by unrest among seamen and longshoremen and disruption of shipping by the destruction or damage of port facilities and large numbers of ships in Bremen, Emden, Lübeck and Hamburg, Herr Kaufman's first act was proclamation of the state of emergency for all German ports, Tass declared.

Huge Cargo Planes Proposed to Solve Shipping Problems

MONTREAL, July 1 (AP)—Construction of a great fleet of trans-Atlantic cargo planes as a possible means of relieving the shipping difficulties of the United Nations was suggested by Edward A. Locke, Jr., assistant to Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board.

In a speech to the Canadian Club, Mr. Locke said 40,000 planes which would carry 20 tons each at 250 miles an hour would equal all ton-mile carrying capacity of ships now available.

Locke said co-operation between Canada and the United States in the carrying out of their respective war efforts had been so effective that the total result was far greater than if each country had been working separately.

He brought a message from Mr. Nelson saying that the United States, the British Commonwealth, and Russia were now producing more materials of war than the Axis powers combined.

Mannerheim's Visit Courtesy to Hitler?

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 1 (AP)—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim's visit to Hitler's headquarters caused wide speculation here but responsible quarters said Finland would continue to steer an independent political course in its war with Russia.

These sources declared Finland's war was quite apart from the global conflict.

The newspaper Uusi Suomi described the Marshal's visit as a return courtesy for Hitler's trip to Finland June 4 to decorate Marshal Mannerheim on his birthday.

"Mannerheim thus wanted to give visible evidence of how the fate of the Finns and Germans interlocks in the struggle against the mortal threat of Bolshevism," the paper said.

Taxco Mines to Reopen

MEXICO, D. F., July 1 (AP)—The old zinc and lead mines at Taxco, one of the chief tourist centers in Mexico, will be reopened to supply wartime demands, and will employ 15,000 miners, a United States Company announces.

Spanish Foreign Minister Back From Italy, France

MADRID, July 1 (AP)—Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer has returned from a trip to Italy and France, it is announced.

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Battle of Egypt Fought Again In House of Commons Debate

Continued from Page 1

tutions and of the strength of the government of the day, yet that is by no means the opinion shared or felt in other countries."

Churchill on Defensive

After his intervention in favor of the debate, Mr. Churchill sat down grim and determined with his ministers tightly packed around him on the Front Bench to meet the full onslaught of a score of critics who deem him and his Ministers unfitted to conduct the war. He knew the ordeal ahead.

The mover of the censure motion was Sir John Wardlaw Milne Chairman of the Conservative Foreign Affairs Committee, whose opinions are always closely listened to because, as Chairman of the Select Committee inquiring into National Expenditures, he has had an unusually good view of many of he inside workings of the war effort.

The seconder of the censure motion was Sir Roger Keyes, Admiral of the Fleet, once Operational Chief of the Mediterranean, leader of the daring Zeebrugge raid in the last war who has been a close friend of Mr. Churchill.

But the staging of the censure motion was felt in the House of Commons to be awry from the beginning. For Sir John the chief target was obviously Mr. Churchill, while Sir Roger exonerated the Premier and blamed the Admiralty as the chief culprit for the timid British strategy throughout the war.

This gave Captain Lyttelton, the first spokesman for the Government, the opportunity to deride the censure motion as half-hearted. But the reception in the House of Commons was cool compared with the obvious feeling of approval and support for the attacks by Sir John and Sir Roger. The fact was recognized that these two critics were fearlessly voicing in Parliament just the same sort of denunciations of the war's conduct so often heard these days coming from the man-in-the-street, read in the press, and apparently substantiated by the train of military events.

Record of Unpreparedness

Captain Lyttelton's figures, especially of British unpreparedness in the earlier stages of the war, affected the balance of the first day's debate just when one felt that the Government's passage would be even more difficult than anticipated. The impression these figures created was so great that immediately after Captain Lyttelton sat down there was a sensational incident in which Clement Davies, opposition Liberal, moved that the House should not proceed further with the debate in view of the "terrible disclosure made in the Minister's speech but should immediately proceed to the impeachment of the persons responsible."

Although the Speaker ruled Mr. Davis out of order and the debate continued, Mr. Davis was only voicing the opinion which one has heard expressed before. Such an indictment of those responsible for Britain's unpreparedness in the past while not a direct reflection on the present British Government does seem to give weight to the demands for changes in the system—a system which permitted Britain to find itself in such a deplorable situation. For these very reasons the words of Sir Roger and Sir John and other critics will find sympathetic hearing not only in the House of Commons but throughout the nation even though the figures given by Captain Littelton carry the most weight in the end.

Canadian 'Y' Aids War Prisoners In 28 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 600 war prisoner camps and civilian internee camps in 28 countries and on five continents have been served through the War Prisoners' Aid division of the Y. M. C. A., according to Dr. Darius Davis, Director of the division.

Speaking here recently, Dr. Davis said in part:

"The Y. M. C. A. has been helping prisoners prepare for the future by making a thorough survey of educational needs in prison camps, by co-operating with the universities and other agencies to give books and grant credits so that men may complete their university degrees and special advanced professional study, and by developing handicrafts, publishing manuals, and making available trade and vocational libraries, which will enable men to return home prepared to earn a living and serve society in new ways."

Mrs. H. P. Plumptre of the Canadian Red Cross reported that 200,000 cards have been received from prisoners who have received parcels from Canada.

Highest Court Gets Arkansas Negro Case

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—A plain Arkansas Negro who once successfully protested against his indictment by an all-white Grand Jury, appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday complaining that subsequently he was indicted by an all-Negro grand jury, which he contended was equally unfair.

C. C. Haraway, the Negro, was charged with grand larceny in connection with the alleged appropriation for his personal use of food supplied pupils of the Howard County (Arkansas) training school of which he was Principal.

An all-white Grand Jury indicted him. He was tried and sentenced to five years in prison. The State Supreme Court set aside the conviction because of exclusion of members of his race from the Grand Jury.

Then a special all-Negro Grand Jury indicted him. At the trial he was sentenced to two years in prison and the State Supreme Court upheld the conviction, saying he had no more right to complain than a white man would have for being indicted by an all-white Grand Jury.

Daniel Guggenheim Medal To General Doolittle

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP) — Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle yesterday was awarded the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for notable achievement in the advancement of aeronautics, but the April bombing raid on Tokyo, conceived and executed under his command, was not a factor.

Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, in making the presentation, pointed out General Doolittle had been nominated for the award before the Pacific flight and said it was not given "for any single exploit."

One of the achievements cited was General Doolittle's feat of being the first to fly blind in a completely covered cockpit, guided only by instruments. This flight was accomplished Sept. 29, 1929, at Mitchell Field, N. Y.

Fly Renamed to F. C. C.

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP) — The Senate confirmed Monday President Roosevelt's reappointment of James Lawrence Fly as a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Camel Riding American Style

Associated Press

Men on Duty in the Middle East

Top: Camel riders from the U. S. A. Sergeant Hamilton Dashiell, Washington, D. C. (left), and Sergeant R. G. Mott, Boston (right), do some sightseeing in Egypt in native way. Both men are on duty in the Middle East teaching the servicing of American-made implements of war. Below: Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Chief of the United States North African Mission (left), chats with the driver of a light "Honey" tank somewhere in the Middle East. General Maxwell's troops are instructing the British on the operation of American-made tanks, planes and guns. Inset: United States service troops still find time to take in the sights. This twosome went riding outside Cairo, Egypt, near the pyramids and Sphinx (background). Left to right are Sergeant John J. Warren, Grindstone, Pa., and Lewis M. Schultz, Columbus, Ohio.

Soviet Front Obscure Despite Nazi Gains

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., July 1—This is an attempt to appraise the military situation in Russia from the vantage point of the secondary Soviet Capital.

Since the resumption of active operations in May the Germans have made territorial gains in the Crimea and east of Kharkov. Their progress in the Kursk sector is not ascertainable but is evidently not extensive. The same can be said for the Volkhov front south of Leningrad. Elsewhere, the Russians have been making slight local adjustments in the front to their own advantage but have not attempted to clean up enemy forces trapped at Staraya Russa and other points. A large number of places behind the German lines, including some towns, still remain in the hands of Russian guerrillas and regulars after their recapture during the winter.

Thus, after long weeks and the summer well advanced the Eastern front picture remains obscure. It is impossible to say that the Germans have definitely seized the initiative but neither are there any signs of the Soviets launching a large-scale offensive which was believed on the program a month or so back. Official Soviet voices go no farther than to say that the Germans are still strong and may have some temporary successes and pyrrhic victories.

The Situation Today

Hence, it would be safer to draw certain conclusions concerning events to date rather than attempt to forecast German moves or even estimate the significance of what they so far have attained.

First, Hitler's intention to launch a spring offensive appears to have been thwarted by the Russian winter operations which deprived the Germans of the necessary "creative rest" and compelled them to draw heavily on reserves laid by for the spring.

Secondly, the Germans already have used up a considerable proportion of the forces which would have to be thrown into the battle for operations requiring the maximum effort—such as the invasion of the Caucasus, the capture of Leningrad, Moscow and Rostov.

In this connection the Germans already have paid far too high a price for their determination to take Sevastopol. On the other hand, the German partial initiative may have obliged the Russians to modify their own plans for the summer campaign.

Resistance Grows

Russia's summer armies, fully trained and already substantially equipped, must of course be conveniently disposed behind the front and ready for action if the Germans make any serious break through. Judging by this summer's events the Germans are not likely to make very swift advances even if taken relative to the space in tervening between them and the old vital centers which have lost much of their importance.

If the Germans are able to make a general advance the Russians are now in a position to inflict much heavier blows than last year when the Germans took a city the size of Dnepropetrovsk with the loss of only 5,000 killed although they made great sacrifices at Gomel and Smolensk.

Thus the process of wearing down the Germans would be much quicker than last year. Russian generals, with sufficient forces, are perhaps unexcelled in the art of striking swift counter blows. This brings to memory the massacre of the Germans near Kharkov last autumn when General Belov in one night destroyed 800 trucks laden with infantry and equipment. The augmentation of the tank corps with heavier armament and cavalry has now multiplied the opportunities for such operations.

Warns on Overconfidence

Pravda has warned its readers against overconfidence, perhaps to insure that they are not taken unawares by partial successes of the Germans. Correspondents have not heard any overconfidence talk among the rank and file of the Russians since last June. The present frame of mind is expressed as follows: "The Germans are doomed, but they are fighting desperately."

Incidentally, the case of "Lieutenant Persten" provides an amusing insight into the state of Russian military morale.

"Lieutenant Persten" on leave from the provinces posed as a hero of the Soviet Union and the holder of the Order of Lenin to get theater tickets. His brief episode of glory, terminated by a Moscow military tribunal, were told in a light humorous vein by the Army newspaper Red Star under the subheading "Khlestakoff."

Khlestakoff, the hero of Gogol's play, "The Inspector General," is the literary prototype of impostors who left trails of broken hearts and official scandals in every provincial town in Russia.

Except to the prestige of the military authorities in Gorky City and a small-town lecture bureau "Persten" did little damage and was allowed to return to the front with the rank of private and suspended sentence of three years' imprisonment.

The fact that the Russians could laugh at such an incident and inflict little or no punishment on the culprit indicates that they have lost none of their confidence in ultimate victory.

Japanese General Quits The Diplomatic Service

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, July 1 (AP)—Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, who was recalled as Ambassador to Moscow last March, has resigned from the diplomatic service "with the consent of the Japanese Government," it was announced June 28.

British Weighs Shop-Closing Subsidy

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—Plans to effect a considerable reduction in the number of shops in wartime Britain by offering compensation now and funds for a new start after the war have been published here by the Retail Trade Committee appointed by the Board of Trade. These plans are now being considered by the Government.

The key idea of the Committee's proposals is compulsory insurance to provide the funds for future re-establishment of the small business. To furnish this fund, all except the smallest traders would pay a levy of say 1 per cent on gross turnover into a central fund. No trader would be compulsorily called on to close his shutters. But those now struggling against seemingly impossible odds such as drastically reduced supplies, controlled prices, labor being taken away and customers being removed by evacuation, would have a new avenue out of their difficulties.

Some thousands of Great Britain's "little men" are today out of business or almost at the end of their tether. But many of them cannot escape from obligations even if they would gladly shut up shop and go to work in a munitions job for good wages. There are leases, rents, rates, and maybe debts to be paid. Then there is the future to think of and often of where to live if the shop premises are vacated.

Liquidation of Obligations

The Board of Trade Committee now proposes all such obligations should be shouldered by the contributory insurance fund. Basic figures suggested in the Committee's report are that 5 per cent of the annual turnover would, under ordinary circumstances, be sufficient to cover expenses of those closing their businesses until after the war. There would be further benefit for those planning a completely new start after the war in the form of nest eggs and granting them prior rights of re-entry into the trade in which they have been operating.

An additional suggestion embodied under the scheme includes "marriage" of firms.

If Tailor "A" closes his shop and operates from Tailor "B's" premises, "A" will draw relief but the levy will fall on the "married" establishment.

Traders with large premises may close up partly and multiple stores may close branches, benefits being drawn accordingly. Small traders with a turnover of between £500 and £1,000 a year gross would be exempted from the plan.

About 1,000,000 traders with a combined peacetime turnover of approximately £2,000,000,000 a year would probably be involved in the scheme. But it is not proposed that foodshops be included since they play a special role in wartime life and on the whole are managing to get along fairly well.

Shopkeepers' Attitude

While the Government is considering the proposal—known as the Craig Henderson plan after the name of its chairman—officials here are refusing to discuss whether it will be adopted or not, either fully or in part. The Government has to recognize the serious situation of many "little men." But it also has to consider how much the average small shopkeeper is opposed to what he calls "interference with individual liberty."

The scheme would probably be complicated, possibly administratively expensive, and would entail compulsory registration of retail traders and binding agreements on wages and conditions. Another problem is the definition of a retail business. The committee's report, for instance, argues hairdressing comes under the scheme but not dry cleaning or boot repairing.

Three trade union members of the committee, while signing the majority report, insisted on an addendum declaring the present difficulties due largely to absence of any planned economy for retail trades and to past indiscriminate opening of shops. They urge postwar control to remedy this.

The co-operative movement is opposed to the plan. In fact, a co-operative member of the committee, in a minority report, says, "I am unable to support a proposal which would impose a levy of several million pounds per annum on consumers, which would in the main pass into the hands of landlords and mortgagees."

But whatever the Government decides about the Craig Henderson report, it is felt here that there must be more immediate and more realistic facing of the question of the small trader both for duration of the war and in postwar reconstruction. This is not to say important and far-reaching steps have not already been taken to control industry. For instance, the concentration of industry plan to eliminate redundant factories has released more than 145,000 workers.

There have also been considerable examples of co-ordination among industries. In woolen, cotton, hosiery and other textile trades firms making the same commodity have grouped together, producing products from one central factory. They pool arrangements over customers, staff advertising, etc., and thus workers and in many cases factory premises are released for war work, while individual firms retain good will and keeep products before their customers.

Discrimination Alleged

There have been various deputations to Ministers and questions in the House of Commons and in the press voicing grievances and alleging unfair discrimination among small traders and businesses in contrast to big firms and multiple stores. Assurances have been given by the highest authorities that the big man is not getting preferential treatment—at least in so far as it can be helped and controlled by the Government.

An objective inside observer gave me his considered view this morning that small manufacturers even had certain advantages in that his premises were less inviting to those in search of war factories. On supplies and materials he contended the Government is doing its utmost to be fair.

Roughly the same thing applied, my informant said, over supplies controlled by the Government, but he admitted the "small man" was the loser over supplies not controlled by the Government and where manufacturers could hardly be blamed for finding it more economical under war conditions to supply big quantities to big firms than distribute small quantities widely.

His summary of the situation was that nearly all those engaged in non-war business are suffering severely and will suffer still more. But it is the "little man" who is least able to weather the storm and it is to remedy this that the Craig Henderson Committee has reported and on which the Government is expected to take some action.

Price-Kiting Restaurants Blacklisted by McClellan

ANNISTON, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Eight Anniston restaurants reaped no golden harvest last week end, as they were on the blacklist of Fort McClellan.

Officials said the eight places were blacklisted because of "unwarranted increases in prices," immediately after President Roosevelt signed the increased soldier pay Act.

Memorandums on all bulletin boards at Fort McClellan advised soldiers against patronizing the places until prices were reduced to former levels.

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British Industry Seeks Unity With U. S.

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—The appointment of Lord Portal as Minister of Works and Planning was announced today.

Lord Portal had held the post of Minister of Works and Buildings, in which he succeeded Lord Reith in the Cabinet revision last Feb. 22.

His new appointment places him in charge of postwar reconstruction as well as current public building.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A common postwar industrial policy for the British Empire and the United States has now emerged as one of the key-points in the British businessmen's concept of a new order for industry.

That such a policy of closest Anglo-American collaboration in industry and commerce is regarded in business circles here not just as desirable, but rather as an absolute necessity for postwar international economic stability, is clear from a 14-point program just published by the Federation of British Industries.

This program is an authoritative outline of British businessmen's peace aims, for it was prepared in response to an invitation from the President of the Board of Trade to representative trade associations. It is complementary to a similar outline of policy by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, also issued recently.

Both these statements of industrialists show British business ready to adopt new methods, a new outlook, and new organization, in order to play its part in building the postwar world. Both reports insist on the vital necessity of maintaining private enterprise and initiative. But they equally accept the necessity that regulation and control of industry are bound to persist in some degree and for some time after the war. They agree that greater attention must be paid in future to directing enterprise for the common benefit and more in accord with the national policy. They voice a strong plea that future economic and industrial policy will be decided on a basis of economic necessity and not political considerations.

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Lord Portal

Who has been appointed British Minister of Works and Planning.

Counterproposals to Labor

The forward-looking views of British business interests are of particular interest as representing counterproposals to Labor's peace aims which have to date had most of the limelight. Crystallization of Labor plans for industry reached a new stage recently at the annual Labor Party Conference here, when it was obvious that the rank and file of politically minded workers see only a minor role for private enterprise in their vision of the future.

One of the most interesting aspects of industry's counter-proposals is that they show "Big Business," all prepared to accept far-reaching changes in industry's setup.

In fact, London's businessmen were given unmistakable warning at a recent Chamber of Commerce lunch that there will be "no return to normal" after the war.

It was their President, Sir Geoffrey R. Clark, who issued this warning, and he added that in the coming world "all the old conceptions must be forogotten and we must be prepared for a complete reform, not only in commerce and industry, but in our daily lives."

That speech of Sir Geoffrey, coupled with the 14-point program for industrial reconstruction, points the answer to the charge that British industrialists as a whole seek a return to the "good old days."

Summary of 14 Points

Briefly summarized, the "14 points of reconstruction" drawn up by the Federation of British Industries follow:

1. That to maintain peace the democracies and other peace-loving nations should have at their command, and be ready to use, sufficient force to curb aggression.

2. That the immensity of the task ahead must not be underestimated. Obligations as well as benefits will be incumbent on all sections of the community. Only by hard work will it be possible to preserve a reasonable standard of living.

3. That close international co-operation will be necessary to reshape economic life on a world basis.

4. That world economic prosperity will depend to a considerable extent on the economic prosperity of Britain just as Britain cannot expect future prosperity at the expense of other nations.

5. That the fundamental basis of world prosperity must be a common policy between the British Empire and the United States, in close consultation with Russia and China.

6. That one of the basic principles of reconstruction is to increase world purchasing power. It is pointed out that a small rise in the standard of living in, for instance, Britain's colonies and in China would have a profound effect on world economy, and it is suggested that an application of lease-lend principles might be practicable.

7. That the financing of industry should be stabilized by the British Government forthwith, adopting a policy both with regard to taxation and contract prices which would enable adequate financial reserves to be built up.

8. That state control of different branches of industry should be discussed between the Government and industrialists. That whatever changes are judged necessary should be carried out by the Government in collaboration with industry.

9. That a Government decision on the postwar policy for agriculture is an immediate necessity. Industry sees the most likely solution for the farm problem to be "some half-way house between the policy of maximum agricultural self-sufficiency and that of leaving agriculture to work out its own salvation . . . which would certainly not be in the national interest."

10. That demobilization be conducted with the utmost care so as not to upset industry and commerce.

11. That the basis of industrial organization must be the trade association movement, to which the Government is called to clarify its attitude. Hitherto, it is claimed, the Government has spoken with two voices on this question—the Board of Trade favoring trade association, while other Government departments, notably those who are customers of industry, are charged in the past with having shown a different attitude, even to the extent of encouraging private firms to remain outside trade associations.

Financial Policy

12. That special importance must be given to stability of exchanges and to future financial policy. Primary objectives of monetary policy are stated as follows:

a. To provide maximum employment.

b. To maintain prices at a level at which production can be carried on with reasonable profits.

c. To produce stability in the price structure and balanced production, both within the home market and within the field of international exchange at large.

13. That industry trusts there will be the fullest consultation with industrial interests before the Government commits itself to any future policy on tariff matters. A plea is made that high taxation will destroy consumer power and adversely affect the investing power of the individual.

14. That the Government shall consider all the problems of policy raised in the 14 points and make its views thereon known to industry.

Attempt to Compromise

One might characterize the 14 points recommended here as a typical British attempt at compromise—at having progressive measures introduced by Conservative organizations rather than by the more progressive political forces. It will commend itself to many average Britons.

At the same time, it must be admitted that opposition to compromise is much stronger and better organized today than it has been in the past. The rank and file of organized labor, for instance, is more than ever determined that its policy of Socialism shall not again be "sabotaged by compromise and half measures on the part of labor leaders," which is held to have been the cause of Socialism's failure in the past to secure nationwide support.

Many Britons Get a Horse As Private-Car Gas Ends

By Melita Spragg
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—Discontinuance of the gasoline ration for private motorcars, effective today, means brisk business for the horse dealers throughout Britain recently. Down at the Elephant and Castle rooms, one of London's largest horse repositories, June has been a busy month. There, Auctioneer Alfred Harris sports a morning coat and one of the few black silk top hats seen in London these days. From the tub that forms his rostrum, his hammer knocks down horses, ponies and traps at double prewar prices. Some sale-days nearly 200 horses and ponies change hands.

A typical sale would be:

To: 1 dapple-gray pony, 15 hands, age about 14 years, 25 guineas ($105); 1 dog-cart, 20 guineas; 1 set of harness, 10 guineas.

Cart-horses have been in steady demand, fetching as much as one hundred guineas.

Sellers are mostly coal merchants and contractors, and purchasers are farmers and private owners. Farmers are buying up London horses for work on the land to replace petrol-driven tractors. The horses work well on soft brown soil after having been used to hard city streets.

Many Women Buyers

Women have been prominent among the buyers recently. Since cars have been laid up "for the duration" they have been securing ponies to pull traps and old-fashioned gigs to take husbands to the station and children to school. They have shown a preference for coster-ponies because they are easy to handle. These are the quick-stepping, stalwart little creatures used by small traders in the East End. They were familiar sights on London streets as they trotted along, harness jingling, pulling small carts. Some of these turn-outs, carrying scarlet geraniums and other flowers to market, presented a colorful picture, while others bore more prosaic burdens such as furniture and old junk.

Costers take a lot of trouble about schooling their ponies and the animals not only have perfect manners, but, like most Cockneys, show much keen "horse sense" and sang froid in an emergency. Even the sudden appearance of a tank or a convoy of army trucks in a lane, it is found, fails to upset them.

These ponies from the city are being bought up by provincial people at such a rate that there is expected soon to be a dearth of them on London streets. The supply can hardly keep pace with demand, in spite of continual search for them in likely districts. Before the war the value of these ponies was approximately £25 a piece; now it is 50 guineas.

Builders Busy

Coach-builders are busy people these days. Governess carts and dogcarts that before the war were sold for a few shillings, are worth as many pounds today. Old traps lying about in sheds and stables are being repaired by the coach-builder and put on the roads again.

Old harness is also being patched up and polished, as there are not enough saddlers in the country to make large supplies of new leather equipment.

Hundreds of blacksmiths have gone out of business during the auto boom of the last twenty years and some difficulty may arise over shoeing of horses. The old order changes, even in regard to that usually conservative gentleman, the village blacksmith. Whereas he used always to be "at home" with a roaring fire and a clanging anvil to welcome Dobbin and the children at the old forge door, in these days his smithy sometimes becomes mobile. Mr. Arthur Agg, for instance, in the village of Oxendon, Gloucestershire, goes round in a small car to do shoeing of horses and other odd jobs. He covers a large, scattered rural area, shoeing animals, repairing farm implements, in addition to doing plumbing, carpentry and chimney sweeping.

Country Fairs

No less successful than the London horse repositories are the provincial horse fairs held throughout Great Britain. The oldest is the 600-year-old Charter Horse Fair held in the streets of the lovely Cotswold town of Stow-in-the-Wold. This Fair, which attracts buyers from all parts of England, was granted a Charter by King Edward III in the 14th century, and is recorded to have been held every year since that time.

Horses have been mobilized into the war effort in many ways. Two of them recently were reined in to promote the National War Savings campaign. They pulled a stage-coach through London from Pimlico to Haymarket, with representations of Uncle Sam and John Bull on the box. On behalf of a London firm, an air raid warden passenger deposited in a Haymarket bank hundreds of pounds for war savings.

Mules, too, are doing their bit. "Dolly" and "Dumbell," for instance, two mules from Bertram Mills Circus, are pulling the plow on a farm at Chalfont St. Giles. They have been lent to the farmer "for the duration" and are said to be working as well on the soil down on the farm as they did on the sawdust in the old circus days.

American Carrier Lands British Planes at Malta

Continued from Page 1

ported by Ankara to have been moved up to Egypt.

2. The hopeful statement by congressmen and diplomats who attended the recent White House conferences with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that the Allies have more strength in that area than is commonly known.

Arabia Aids Allies

3. The report over the Vichy Radio that King Ibn Al Saud of Arabia had put all Arabian airdromes at the disposal of Great Britain and the United States and that Arabian communications were under American control. Although there is no confirmation here of that report, which emanates from an unreliable and pro-Axis source, it is not ruled out as an impossibility in view of Arabia's strategic importance and of growing American strength on all three sides of the Arabian Peninsula.

4. Presence of a very large American munitions depot in Eritrea, 1,200 miles southeast of Cairo, and of tank and plane service stations even nearer the battlefront.

5. The fact that an American air force already is operating from Egypt as an independent unit is seen as proof that the months of ground work necessary to prepare for American participation in the fighting in this area has been done and that a rapid growth in American air, tank, and infantry strength can be expected from week to week.

6. As long ago as last December, the United States had 100 or more large freighters assigned to the regular run between the East Coast of the United States and the Red Sea. It is expected that this service has been stepped markedly in the last six months and the flow of American equipment to the Middle East has become so extensive that large numbers of Americans must go along to help use it.

Text of Communiqué

A Navy communiqué based on reports received up to 8:30 a. m. (Eastern War Time) said:

European Area:

1. Reinforcements in the form of airplanes were recently carried through the Mediterranean to Malta to aid the British in their defense of the embattled island.

2. These trips were accomplished by the U. S. aircraft carrier Wasp and were completed without damage either to the escort or the Wasp.

3. During one of these ferry trips, after British aircraft, manned by RAF pilots, had been launched from the Wasp and were in flight over the island of Malta, the enemy attacked the island. Completely surprised by the increased number of defending fighters, the enemy suffered considerable losses.

4. The planes which took off from the Wasp engaged the enemy over Malta before landing on the island. After landing and hasty refueling at the airdrome, they were again in the air continuing to repel the enemy attack within 30 minutes after arrival.

5. The expertly timed arrival of reinforcement planes on the Wasp was most fortunate for the heroic defenders of the British stronghold and the cause of the United Nations.

Army in Northern Ireland Symbol of Rising Allied Might

Continued from Page 1

lic in America and Britain that necessarily secret developments are proceeding as rapidly and as thoroughly as can be contrived by the best efforts of British-American air, sea, and land staffs.

The King and Queen have seen and heard many of the most striking fruits of the United Nations' efforts during a recent visit here. For besides studying American armored formations in a highly impressive review staged by Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, Commander of the American Expeditionary Force in Northern Ireland, they inspected United States Marines and learned much of the vital campaign being waged by sea and air against German submarines in the Atlantic.

Mutual Confidence

One fact that impressed them most, I understand, was recurrent evidence that Americans and Britishers have confidence in one another and the smooth working of the joint-control systems, where such arrangements exist. Never has British-American team work and understanding been more important to the world than it is right now, it was remarked several times last week. While, obviously, the story is not one of absolute accord on details, the big task is being done in a big way by both partners who are fully aware of each other's difficulties.

Even in peacetime, Ulster is a cauldron of conflicting sentiments beneath which certain elements switch on the heat whenever they can. It is not difficult for Nazi influences to get to work on such material as Irish Republic Army extremists and an attempt has been made underground to foment trouble between Ulster residents and the American forces, and between the American forces and British troops.

Civic security organizations have their hands full all the time. Yet the prevalent general atmosphere is one of cordiality and the American boys and the Ulster folk are learning many things from one another.

What of French Ships Now at Alexandria?

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—The German threat to Alexandria roused speculation today as to the future of nine French warships demilitarized in the British Mediterranean naval base in the event that it must be abandoned.

Although the breech-blocks and firing mechanisms have been removed from their guns, the ships are seaworthy, manned by skeleton maintenance crews and could be refitted for battle.

The immobilized war vessels, there since the fall of France, are the 22,189-ton battleship Lorraine; the cruiser Duquesne, Tourville, Suffren and Dougay-Trouin; the destroyers Le Fortune, Basque, and Forbin, and the submarine Protée.

Swedish Protest Is Sent to Russia

STOCKHOLM, July 1 (AP)—The Swedish Government has sent a formal protest to Russia against the torpedoing of the 3,950-ton Swedish Steamer Ada Gorthon in which 14 members of the crew were killed.

The vessel, loaded with iron ore, was sunk June 22 off Oeland Island, east of Sweden, by a Russian submarine.

More Salvage Campaigns To Start July 13

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Scrap campaigns are about to become an everyday phenomenon of American life.

Aluminum was an experiment; rubber was just a beginning. Starting July 13, this business of salvaging strategic materials of war from attic, basement, garage and barn will begin in earnest.

WPB today announced three specific campaigns to begin on that date:

1. An intensified campaign to collect metals, especially iron and steel, and rubber and other waste materials which will flow through regular channels of trade.

2. A waste fats campaign, in which housewives will be urged to sell their waste kitchen fats, such as bacon drippings to meat dealers who will send them back through the normal channels of trade. Waste fats are needed for war and industrial explosives.

3. A tin can collection campaign which is to be carried out only in selected localities because of limited detinning facilities.

These campaigns will be carried out through 12,000 state and local salvage committees, now concentrating on the scrap rubber drive.

Hopeful

The rubber drive is not bringing in the material needed to ward off the nationwide gasoline rationing recommended by Leon Henderson, but Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the WPB Bureau of Industrial Conservation, is hopeful that salvage campaigns will become more fruitful as organization improves.

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson today called for speeding up of scrap collections. "Our war production," he declared, "is limited only by the supply of raw materials, and scrap is an important part of the raw materials supply. This makes it clear that the only way we can meet the requirements of war production is to collect every last bit of scrap from every farm and home, and from every commercial enterprise and industry in the country."

A nationwide advertising campaign financed by the iron and steel industry will help stimulate metal collections. Glycerine producers and associated industries have raised a fund to pay for advertising directed especially toward waste fats collection.

The farm implement industry will co-operate with the government in a "national scrap harvest."

Mr. Rosenwald described the new salvage program as "not a one-week or a one-month campaign, any more than this is a one-week or a one-month war."

Confusion

Meanwhile, some confusion developed in the rubber salvage campaign as a result of Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes' "lifting" of the White House rubber door mat. Reports from Akron, Ohio, rubber center of the United States, said he might as well put it back, because its only use at a reclaiming plant would be to make more mats. Major rubber companies said this type of scrap could not be used for tires, tubes, or conveyor belts.

W. E. Reynolds, Public Building Commissioner, said he was having a survey made of all rubber mats in Government buildings, but had found that substitutes such as jute, hemp, and vegetable fiber were almost as difficult to obtain as rubber. "As soon as we can find satisfactory substitutes we will replace the rubber mats and contribute them to the stock pile," he promised.

$1-a-Day Steel Pay Boost Carried to WLB by Murray

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—In the most important case in the history of the War Labor Board, Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, called on it to give 157,000 "Little Steel" workers a $1-a-day wage increase to "correct the injustice created during the past year."

Building his case largely on the favorable finding of a three-man WLB panel just issued, and taking potshots at Leon Henderson's alleged desire to "freeze wages" in passing, Mr. Murray led off a series of oral labor arguments in the "Little Steel" case that will be followed by counterarguments of the four steel companies: Repuolic, Bethlehem, Inland, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube this afternoon and tomorrow.

The cost of living has advanced 13 per cent, Mr. Murray declared, since the last general steel wage increase, and "the real wages of steel workers have dropped accordingly." Quoting the WLB panel, composed of Arthur S. Meyer, Chairman of the New York State Board of Mediation, Cyrus S. Ching, Vice-President of the United States Rubber Co., and Richard T. Frankenstein of the C. I. O., which unanimously found the 13 per cent drop in real wages, Mr. Murray continued:

"As compared to this severe burden imposed upon the workers the panel finds that each of the four corporations have earned more during 1941 than ever in their history. The panel finds that the ability to pay the requested wage increases on the part of each of the four corporations within the present price structure is more than ample."

Full Board Hears Plea

Mr. Murray opened labor's arguments before the full board. He was followed by Labor Economist Harold J. Ruttenberg and Lee Pressman, C. I. O. attorney. Besides the wage increase the union seeks the union shop or security agreement and a "minimum daily wage guarantee" directed at Bethlehem Steel Company's method of computing wages.

Mr. Murray, who is also head of the Steel Workers Union, declared that a policy of wage freezing, alleged to be advocated by Leon Henderson, would be, in the light of prevailing economic factors, "the equivalent of a military victory for Hitler" and would be "devastating on steel workers' morale."

More specifically, Mr. Ruttenberg later declared that in the present disparity between steel and other wages there will be "a growing migration" away from the vital steel industry.

"A national policy of wage freezing," Mr. Murray argued, "would be in direct and violent conflict with all public expressions from both the Congress and the President."

A minute later he declared:

"The failure of OPA to attend to price control and rationing until recently simply added to the unjust burden which the workers of the nation are now bearing."

Inequalities Cited

Mr. Murray also said the three-man panel had found that "a drastic inequality has developed between the comparative weekly earnings of steel workers and the average weekly earnings of workers in all durable goods industries."

High executives of the steel companies have had their own salaries increased, Mr. Murray commented. On the other side, he recalled that New York City milk companies are raising the price of milk one-half cent a quart to come up to the March 15 price ceiling.

The workers, Mr. Murray added, are caught between these twin fires. The low income families and individuals, he argued, "have been the first compelled to reduce their consumption of consumer goods."

Picking up the thread, Mr. Ruttenberg cited the WPB panel's finding that the steel companies are able to pay the $1 a day increase, and that the increase, if granted, would largely come out of money otherwise paid to the Treasury in taxes. He quoted the unanimous opinion of the panel:

"The panel finds that if a wage increase, otherwise proper, is withheld because of its effect on governmental revenues per se, such withholding would involve an unauthorized tax on the workers."

U. S. Strengthens Guard Against Sabotage Threat

Continued from Page 1

of sabotage, the first steps of which were checkmated by the capture of the eight submarine-borne Nazis, has been carefully timed by Berlin to fit in with the German summer offensive in Europe.

Sabotage Record

The sabotage record up to early June of this year shows that:

1. There has been no successful foreign-inspired sabotage anywhere in the country.

2. The F. B. I. reports 177 convictions for crimes of sabotage or directly related to sabotage, although most of these, all but 10 to 15, were minor.

3. The F. B. I. has investigated 5,246 complaints of sabotage during the first ten months of the 1942 fiscal year.

But the bold and successful landing—although the success didn't last very long—of Nazi agents on Long Island and Florida plainly heightens the danger of foreign-directed sabotage and has prompted still more rigid measures of prevention.

Speedy Punishment Sought

It is evident that the Army feels that one urgent measure of protection is that prompt and adequate punishment is meted out to the apprehended saboteurs and indications today were that President Roosevelt might personally appoint a military commission to try the offenders in order to cut through the legal technicalities involved in the case.

Discussion here today suggested that a military commission, rather than courts-martial, is being given strong consideration in joint consultations of War and Justice Department officials, but spokesmen would neither confirm nor deny this.

A military commission would have the full powers of courts-martial and civil courts.

It was expected that public announcement on decisions reached would be made sometime today on the basis of Attorney General Francis Biddle's announcement Monday that a decision would be reached within 48 hours.

Courts-martial, it was understood, could be ordered arbitrarily for the six aliens in the sabotage mission, but not for the two citizen members, since martial law was not in effect when they landed on the Florida and Long Island coasts from German submarines last month.

Cranks Involved

Clyde A. Tolson, Assistant Director of the F. B. I., in his testimony before the House Appropriations committee hearing, explained that to date most of the complaints of sabotage investigated by the Bureau involved "disgruntled employees and cranks, and persons who had grievances."

So far, Mr. Tolson said, the F. B. I. has arrested 3,844 alien enemies, consisting of 4,611 Japanese, 2,889 Germans and 1,365 Italians. Contraband seized in raids on suspected premises included 631 pistols, 710 rifles, 1,616 shotguns, automatic rifles, and machine guns, 207,994 rounds of ammunition, 1,652 sticks of dynamite, 1,645 short-wave radios, and 956 swords, bayonets, knives and dirks.

"We have investigated a large number of espionage rings and quite a large number of individual agents," Mr. Tolson said.

As a result of investigations of Government employees, Mr. Tolson revealed, "a number of individuals have been discharged from the Government service" and others charged with subversive activities have resigned.

To keep in close touch with everyone who might be in a position to serve the purpose of an enemy government, the FBI has built up a fingerprint file of almost 40,000,000 sets of records. To this total it is adding at the rate of 2,000,000 sets monthly, the additions including all persons working on Army or Navy contracts.

Citizens of U. S. In Canadian Army Change to 'Yanks'

A CANADIAN TRANSPORT DEPOT IN ENGLAND, July 1 (AP)—United States citizens in the Canadian Army are transferring to the United States Army at the rate of 50 a day because, in the words of Private Ernest Pluess, former butcher of Leon, Iowa, they "want to get back and fight under our own flag."

About 200 have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the past four days. The transfers are voluntary, and wherever possible the soldier is given the same rank he held in the Canadian forces.

George Young, Cleveland rifleman who joined the Canadian wanted to transfer "because I'll get more pay."

Private Philip Oliver, a former weaver of Danielson, Conn., said simply, "I'd rather be with Americans."

"It's only common sense," remarked Private William L. Mooney, former City News man of Chicago.

Neither Canadian nor United States officers have been able to estimate the total eligible for transfer.

Nation Completes Poll of Manpower

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Nation completed yesterday the vast task of registering its manpower, with approximately 43,000,000 on Selective Service rolls or already in uniform.

Registration of the 18-to-20-year-olds throughout the Nation moved along smoothly, incomplete reports indicated.

In the District of Columbia, officials found that the younger groups were not such early risers as their fathers, there being no long lines in the registration centers in the early morning hours.

The New York City draft director described the fifth registration as the most efficient of them all. It was estimated that 35 per cent of the City's 160,000 eligibles registered in the first four hours.

There are about 3,000,000 in the 18-to-20 groups, but under existing law only the 20-year-olds are subject to call. Those who became 20 by last Dec. 31 were registered Feb. 16 and some of them are in the Army now.

While yesterday's registration covered only those born on or after Jan. 1, 1922, and on or before June 30, 1924, there were some mixups. In Little Rock, Ark., a 46-year-old man tried to sign up, having failed to do so previously. The registrant, who remained unidentified, said he "didn't know anything about it" when he was asked why he didn't sign when he was supposed to.

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Cebu's Razing Was Warning To Filipinos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1 — The vengeful destruction of the entire city of Cebu, second largest metropolis of the Philippines, is new and significant evidence of the effective guerrilla warfare which Filipino and American forces are still carrying on against the Japanese invaders of the islands, in the judgment of military observers here.

Lieut. Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Filipino aide-de-camp to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in revealing the razing of Cebu on his arrival in Washington from Australia this week, declared that this was Japan's "warning" by which it hoped to end Filipino resistance.

"But that won't discourage the Filipinos in their unending battle against the Japs," he added. "They will only fight harder as the opportunity offers."

Colonel Romulo, who escaped from Bataan only one day before it fell, told correspondents of a Tokyo radiocast beamed for listening in the Philippines, which boasted of burning Cebu, a city of 143,000 inhabitants, to the last home and building as a "lesson" to the Filipinos.

Second only in size and importance to Manila, Cebu, Colonel Romulo said, was left a smouldering ruins because its inhabitants, including women, sniped at the Japanese army of occupation from the windows of huts and from housetops as the Japanese marched on.

Americans Still Fighting

But this, he pointed out, is only one segment of the population's bold and courageous opposition to the Japanese soldiers. He said he had good reason to believe that Filipino and even some American units are operating as effective guerrilla bands in Mindanao, and in both southern and northern Luzon.

Actually, the Office of War Information confirms the Filipino officer's statement that American forces are still fighting in the Philippines by announcing that remnants of Maj. Gen. Jonathan W. Wainwright's men are continuing to fight the enemy in different parts of the islands.

Anti-German Protests Mount in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 1 (AP)—The belief that Germany's reply to the Argentine protest on the sinking of the freighter Rio Tercero was unsatisfactory to the Government was expressed in informed circles today as anti-German demonstrations grew and 1,000 university students cut classes at Rosario.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, who conferred with Erich Otto Meynen, German Chargé d'Affaires, for 40 minutes yesterday, was expected to outline his attitude at a meeting of the Cabinet. The Foreign Office refused to give any details of the German reply and Señor Guiñazú said he would seek additional details on the sinking from Capt. Luis Scalese of the freighter, who is due here tomorrow.

Several arrests were reported from Rosario, where the students of Litoral University cut classes yesterday and paraded in the streets in protest against the sinking. In Buenos Aires, one youth was under arrest for throwing a stone at a window of a German import firm, and five others were held for breaking windows of a restaurant.

After Four Weeks Cologne Smolders

BERN, Switzerland, July 1 (AP)—Smoke still rises from the ruins of Cologne four weeks after the British made their great 1,130 plane raid on the Rhine metropolis, dispatches from Germany said yesterday.

One Berlin account to the Basel Nazional Zeitung said streets of Cologne even today were blocked with mountainous masses of rubble and that fire smouldered in many of the thousands of flattened houses.

The morning after the raid, another report said, the smoke above the City was so thick that the sun couldn't be seen.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analysed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case. M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y. C.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY—Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. —M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—Ja.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise ship-shape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES—Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum. M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH—Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player who, after seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family commedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M, Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Numerous and integrating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS—Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M, Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

Ray Jones; © Universal

Diana Barrymore

Making her movie debut in "Eagle Squadron."

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionalized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M, Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1880's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. — M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y, C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON—Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

CROSSROADS—Psychological melodrama about a French diplomat, unable to recall his early career, who is confronted with evidence that he has had a criminal past. Well acted and sometimes tense and unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B crime melodrama about a young physician mistakenly suspected of murdering a notorious gunman.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce about a scatter-brain, whose financial watchdog hires handsome psychiatrist to "straighten her out." Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller about a British spy off the coast of Occupied France, with Wilfrid Lawson as a deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Requisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adapters and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal in murder trial for the sake of publicity, is a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller. —M, Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produces a dissatisfying result.—M, Y, C.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Dull and offensive comedy about woman advertising executive.—M.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y. C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

Youth Warned: 'It Is Your Job to Win War'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Young men of America as exemplified by the membership of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, do not stand back when there is a job to be done. Returning to their homes after their annual convention recently closed here, One thousand, six hundred Jaycee delegates brought back to their organizations throughout the nation messages of grave importance in a world at war.

Speaker after speaker, high-ranking officials of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps and leaders in the mobilization of manpower for wartime industry, drove home their challenge: "This is a young man's war."

Fighters and leaders must come from youth. This was emphasized again and again by spokesmen for the armed forces and also by those for the industrial machine.

Every Citizen a Soldier

Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, praised the enthusiasm and skill which young men bring to the fighting forces.

"In these days of total war, every citizen is, in a very real sense, a soldier; but, now as in the past, it is true that the special province of the young man is in the fields of combat and action," General Reybold said. "If the massed total might of united America is a great sword, the young men of America are that sword's sharp edge."

Junior Chamber delegates also were warned that this is no time for "fatuous optimism or light-hearted conclusions to the effect that 'the tide has turned.'"

"Let us rather conclude," said the General, "that the inexorable factors which will, in time, produce the final victory have now been set in motion."

The convention brought constant reminders to the Junior Chamber members, whose ages range from 21 to 36, of the nearness of war in their personal experience.

Physically Fit to Fight

Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the armored forces at Fort Knox, Ky., said young men must be prepared to serve. Robert R. Nathan, Chairman of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board, urged vigorous steps to put the entire nation on an all-out war footing, and he, too, emphasized the potency of young men in winning the battle of production.

Maj. Ernest M. Culligan, Director of Information, Selective Service, stated flatly that all physically fit men will be in the armed forces. It is not a question of who will serve, he said, but when.

Several speakers praised the Junior Chamber's militant resolution passed two years ago at the time France fell. This resolution called for immediate mobilization of all resources of this nation, including compulsory military training, behind an adequate national defense program.

There was considerable discussion at the convention of the post-war period, and it was agreed that many improved policies must be adopted to preserve the peace.

Resolutions were adopted asking economy in government spending on nonmilitary items, urging that all soldiers and sailors be aided in exercising the right to vote, seeking the elimination of trade barriers in this country, pleading for generous investments in War Savings Stamps and Bonds, and urging that labor and management make sacrifices for the duration.

Delegates acclaimed this principle: "Let no one have the right to jeopardize America's freedom to further his own personal gain."

The convention closed on a good-neighbor note. A resolution was passed urging Junior Chamber members, with the aid of Canadian neighbors, to work for the organization of a South American Junior Chamber of Commerce. This goal, it was pointed out, would establish solidarity of young men of the Western Hemisphere.

Nehru Urges Organization

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 1—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Congress leader, has urged the Indian peasants to consolidate their power by organizing a volunteer corps, the BBC reported yesterday.

Mr. Nehru was quoted as saying, "We do not wish to be the slaves of either Japan or Germany. We are ready to defend our country against any nation wishing to enslave us. If we were organized, we would not be afraid of Japan or Germany, but would fight them to the last drop of our blood for the honor of India."

Mr. Nehru strongly denounced Axis radio propaganda, saying: "Every day the Axis says they are fighting to liberate nations and declare they wish to give independence to India. Indians should never be misled by these statements."

Berlin Bishop Assails Nazis

LONDON, July 1 (AP) — Disclosure of a critical sermon delivered June 28 by the Bishop of Berlin, Count Konrad von Preysing - Lichtenegg - Moos, coupled with recent anti-Nazi manifestations by Roman Catholic priests in occupied countries, have led informed British sources to the belief there might be the beginning of co-ordinated church opposition to Adolf Hitler.

The Bishop of Berlin, speaking on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Pope, was reported to have said:

"Justice deriving from God cannot be replaced by justice derived from the state. It is a fatal mistake to believe that the state is the highest expression of divinity. We pray for love in the world for all, both friend and foe."

The Belgian Government-in-Exile here, reported that a Roman Catholic priest had been arrested at Leval-Trahegnies by German military police for preaching an anti-Nazi sermon.

Roman Catholic priests in other parts of Belgium, it was said, have refused to hold services for Belgian Nazis killed in Russia or to marry members of the pro-Nazi Rexist Party.

For the first time in Holland's religious history, the Roman Catholic Church last April collaborated with the Dutch Reformed Protestant Church on a pastoral letter advising youths not to join the Nazi Labor Service.

In Norway, police had to be called to intervene before the church could be opened for the ordination of a Nazi bishop in Oslo.

The Oslo clergy of the State Church continue to regard Eivind Berggrav, deposed by the Nazis, as the head of the Church.

Indian Leader Would See Troops Of Britain Stay

BOMBAY, July 1 (AP)—British troops should remain in Indian for the duration of the war in the event of an agreement on India's independence, Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, one of the leaders of the All-India Congress, said yesterday as he departed for a conference with Mohandas K. Gandhi at Wardha.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar, who has long been an advocate of closer cooperation between the Congress Party and the Moslem League, is now trying to bring the two groups together on the question of independence, since their disagreement was one of the chief reasons for the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission. He already has had lengthy discussions with the Moslem leader, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

Neither Mr. Rajagopalachariar nor Mr. Jinnah would discuss the results of their talks, but Mr. Rajagopalachariar expressed more hope than other Indian leaders that an agreement could be reached. He said he was going to Wardha at Mr. Gandhi's request.

U. S. Reports State Heads Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Senate has confirmed appointment of these State directors for the Office of Government Reports:

Rexford C. McCullough, Jr., for Louisiana; Oliver Jenkins, for New Hampshire; Harry L. Griffin, for North Carolina; John E. Walsh, for Vermont, and Michael Francis Prendergast, for Maryland.

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The Home Forum

La Nochecita

EVENING DESCENDS SOFTLY, almost imperceptibly, over Cuba. The colors, which are bleached to dazzling whiteness in the midday sun, glow warmer and clearer—as if brushed in with a lavish, artless hand. Then gradually the atmosphere changes, becomes limpid and filled with a haze which spreads a wash of gold over everything. The shadows in the arcades turn to lavender and mauve and finally to purple. Little by little the gold fades, disappears—and it is night.

* * *

We had been late in leaving Caibarién and the gold had been bright on the blue Bay of San Juan de las Remedios. Coming through the hills, a small rain had whispered around us and a rainbow had hung tremulously against the opal sky. There had seemed to be no reason for hurry.

So it was that the buildings were already darkening as we made our way through the leisurely congestion of the Calle de Marta Abreu. In the sinking sun, the classic pediment of the Provincial Palace was etched in gold and the florid façade of the Teatro La Caridad was touched to terra cotta. The breeze drifting through the intersections was cool with the musty dampness of old cities. Outside the Café Parisien, the little tables were filling rapidly with white-suited men. Above the occasional honk of an automobile, carriage bells jingled peremptorily as the gay-colored fiacres rolled their patrons homeward.

In the Parque Vidal, only the wide paths retained the sun's gold. Among the dark greenery, the bandstand gleamed white, like a little Grecian temple, and the pillars of the *emparrado* were luminous beneath the tumbling cascade of crimson, cerise, and magenta flowers. Children still played along the circling walks, their voices rising and falling, their laughter tinkling out above the deep murmur of their nurses' talk. In their midst, like an absorbed Piper of Hamelin, moved a tiny figure who bore on his back a strange instrument contrived in part from an ancient gas bottle. His miniature mandarin's face was inscrutable above the tatters of his garments. From time to time he would remove his burden and, standing it before him on the ground, draw forth shuddering bursts of melody. He was quite unaware of his audience. He did not even seem to notice when, by twos and threes and fours, they were led away to meet their slim, elegant young mothers, coming toward them through the twilight.

As we mounted the broad stairway toward our rooms, we looked back and saw him gently rocking in one of the chairs beneath the bandstand—quite alone with his instrument and his little white puppy.

* * *

As we sat over dinner, we watched the picture fade beyond our open shutters. The buildings around the square made a tawny frieze between the tree-tops and the distant mountains. As the light failed, the mountains seemed to draw nearer, to rise higher. Gradually the city paled until it stretched out in a misty panorama to their black bases. Stars came out, one by one, in a sky which was almost green. Open windows became blocks of light along the narrow streets. Down in the park, the lanterns winked silently on. They seemed to float there, like bright bubbles among the dark shrubbery.

The first of the evening promenaders had arrived. The elders and the married couples settled themselves in the chairs along the paths. The young girls, arm in arm, circled from left to right along the outer edge of the walk around the bandstand. They moved slowly, with eyes self-consciously downcast, but their voices lilted and their high heels tapped out an expectant rhythm. Collected in the entrances, or sauntering in the opposite direction around the center, were the young men. They managed, by means of a peculiar indolence, to convey just the right impression of swagger and bravado. Their laughter could be tantalizing and their eyes were everywhere.

* * *

As the crowd increased, a few children began to dart in and out, like shooting bugs. A grizzled old farmer squatted on his haunches where he could command the scene. There was the chink of small change, as the ticket-seller moved along the rows of chairs, collecting three cents from each occupant for the privilege of sitting in comfort.

Light blazed in the bandstand as the white file of musicians mounted the steps. It sparkled on buttons and brass and nickel. There was a scraping and settling. Three small gamins swung up along the railing, reaching out eager, grimy hands toward the shining drum. They scrambled down again as quickly, before a flicking baton, and made off, laughing, for the protection of the bushes. In their haste, they almost upset the old farmer, who had fallen into a sitting doze.

* * *

There was a moment's breathless, waiting silence—and then music poured over the flower-filled square. It was the music of France and Spain, Italy and Vienna. At last came the stately music of old Cuba.

Subtly, dramatically, the mood of the throng had changed, accelerated. Feet moved faster. Eyelashes fluttered up and down, light voices grew brighter. As the music went on and on, first one and then another of the gallants deserted the inner circle to join someone in that circle moving from left to right. Finally the defection became so general that only a few die-hards were left to jostle their way through the gay concentric circles.

Overhead, millions of stars stood out in a moonless, blue velvet sky. The fragrant wind which stirred the trees carried the tolling of a faraway bell. Night had come to Santa Clara.

THEDIA COX KENYON

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CAYUCOS": *An Etching by Cornelis Botke*

CAYUCOS, ON THE Roosevelt Highway just north of Morro Bay, in California, was settled by Italian Swiss. Here the farmers and villagers come near the old ideal of subsistence farming and the town has no busy main street; only one general store is needed to supply what can't be raised and must be bought. It is a town of windmills and water tanks. Each homestead has its own water system, marking the owner's independence.

The artist had passed the town many times before he left the highway to discover the picturesque charm of its back streets. While he was making several studies of the house in the etching to determine this composition, the little old lady, who is shown leading her goat, remained somewhat aloof. But, as the picture progressed, she became more interested and friendly, bringing out some well-thumbed picture postcards of her old home in Switzerland, to share with the artist the glory of its snow-capped peaks.

Our True Resting Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMIDST the hurry and rush of busy days, in a world burdened with a sense of overactivity, confusion, and false responsibility, the human heart ofttimes yearns for quietness, confidence, and peace. Isaiah voiced God's promise (Isaiah 30:15), "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." Christ Jesus often sought the solitude of the mountains to gain, in quiet communion with God, more of that power, strength, and inspiration with which he healed the multitudes.

However, a material place of quiet may not always be available, and we do not necessarily have to seek a solitary place in order to gain a sense of quietness, peace, or freedom from turmoil, for God supplies our need wherever we may be. The Psalmist declared (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Here it is possible for us to abide continually, through right thinking, and our Father has given us the power and ability to think rightly.

In right thoughts, free from materiality, we find unfailing rest. Christian Science enables us to recognize our true dwelling place in Mind, God. We have only to lift our thought above the contemplation of a material sense of existence and claim our real selfhood in the likeness of God to find rest.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says (p. 550), "The continual contemplation of existence as material and corporeal—as beginning and ending, and with birth, decay, and dissolution as its component stages—hides the true and spiritual Life, and causes our standard to trail in the dust."

Man, made in the image of God, could not be material, but must be spiritual, since God is Spirit. Therefore, man's business is to reflect God, an activity which is as unlabored as the ray's reflecting of the sun. Consciously governed, guided, guarded, and sustained, we cannot fret, hurry, or worry, as we await the unfoldment of God's perfect plan for all, which has been established eternally. Knowing this, we find that keeping our consciousness free from error is our true activity, and we learn to relinquish the human will attendant upon a personal sense of existence. Thus each day brings to us increased unfoldment, rather than a hurried effort to get certain things done according to a preconceived plan, and we find ourselves resting in the joyous, continuous reflecting of good.

A student of Christian Science, searching her thought for the cause of the heaviness and weariness which were clouding her days, found that on her way to work every morning her thought had been engaged solely in contemplation of personality. She had been allowing a too great consideration of the material to hide "the true and spiritual Life." Freedom was found by reversing this order, by lifting thought above personal sense to contemplation of the facts of spiritual being. She found that impersonalizing goodness or badness along the way, seeing only God, Mind, and His reflection, gave her renewed strength and freshness for the day's duties. Thus was she able to prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement (ibid., p. 218), "The consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness."

To all those burdened with a sense of worldly care and responsibility the ever-present Christ is saying (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Truth is calling us to lift up our thinking to the contemplation of Life as Spirit, God, and to find rest and peace in the truth of being. Clad in good thoughts we are protected from the shafts of error which seek to bewilder, confuse, or hinder us in the performance of our daily duties, and we find rest and quiet in the sure and ever-available retreat of spiritual consciousness. Dwelling in our true spiritual selfhood, we are immune to the friction and petty annoyances of everyday living. Nothing can disturb our poise or calmness, for we know that it is not something acquired or striven for humanly, but is a part of our true being, which cannot be taken from us.

NUESTRO RETIRO VERDADERO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MEDIO de la prisa y precipitación de días ocupados, en un mundo agobiado por sugestiones de confusión, actividad excesiva y falsa responsabilidad, a menudo el corazón humano anhela tranquilidad, confianza y paz. Isaías pronunció la promesa de Dios (Isaías, 30:15): "En volviéndoos a mí, y en descanso seréis salvos." Cristo Jesús frecuentemente buscó la soledad de las montañas para ganar en comunión tranquila con Dios más de ese poder, fortaleza e inspiración, con que curaba a las multitudes.

Pero un lugar material que nos ofrezca esa quietud tal vez no esté siempre a nuestro alcance, y no hace falta que busquemos un lugar solitario para alcanzar un sentimiento de tranquilidad, paz y sosiego, porque Dios nos provee de lo que necesitamos en dondequiera que estemos. El Salmista declaró (Salmos, 91:1): "El que habita en el retiro del Altísimo, morará seguro bajo la sombra del Omnipotente." Aquí nos es posible morar continuamente, por medio de pensamientos correctos, y nuestro Padre nos ha dado el poder y la capacidad de pensar de una manera correcta.

En pensamientos correctos, que estén libres de la materialidad, encontramos descanso sin falta. La Ciencia Cristiana nos habilita para reconocer nuestra morada verdadera en Dios, la Mente divina. No tenemos que hacer más que levantar nuestro pensamiento por encima de la contemplación de un concepto material de la existencia y reclamar nuestra individualidad verdadera a la semejanza de Dios, para encontrar descanso.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) dice (pág. 550): "La continua contemplación de la existencia como material y corporal—como empezando y acabando, y con nacimiento, decadencia y disolución como sus estados componentes—oculta la Vida espiritual y verdadera y hace que nuestro estandarte se arrastre por el polvo."

El hombre, creado a la imagen de Dios, no pudiera ser material, sino que tiene que ser espiritual, puesto que Dios es el Espíritu. Así que el deber del hombre es reflejar a Dios, una actividad que es tan espontánea como la del rayo al reflejar el sol. Conscientemente gobernados, guiados, guardados y sostenidos, no podemos estar preocupados, apresurados o ansiosos, al esperar el desarrollo del plan perfecto que Dios tiene para todos nosotros, y que está eternamente establecido. Sabiendo esto, sabemos que nuestra actividad verdadera consiste en guardar nuestra conciencia libre del error, y aprendemos a renunciar a la voluntad humana que acompaña un concepto personal de la existencia. De este modo cada día nos traerá nuevo desarrollo más bien que un esfuerzo apresurado de llevar a cabo ciertas cosas de acuerdo con un plan preconcebido, y nos encontramos descansando en la reflexión continua y gozosa del bien.

Cierto discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana que examinó sus pensamientos para encontrar la causa de la pesadumbre y fatiga que estaban obscureciendo sus días, descubrió que en su camino al trabajo por la mañana sus pensamientos se habían ocupado solamente con la contemplación de asuntos personales. Había permitido que una consideración excesiva de lo material ocultase "la Vida espiritual y verdadera". Encontró su libertad al invertir este orden de cosas, elevando el pensamiento por encima del sentido personal a la contemplación de las verdades de la existencia espiritual. Descubrió que considerando la bondad o la maldad de un modo impersonal todo el tiempo, reconociendo como reales sólo a Dios, la Mente, y Su reflejo, le dió nueva fuerza y energía para los quehaceres del día. Así le fué posible probar la verdad de la declaración de la señora Eddy (ibíd., pág. 218): "La conciencia de la Verdad nos da más descanso que horas de reposo en la inconsciencia."

A los que están agobiados por los cuidados y responsabilidades mundanales, el Cristo siempre presente dice (Mateo, 11:28): "¡Venid a mí todos los que estáis cansados y agobiados, y yo os daré descanso!" La Verdad nos está llamando para que elevemos nuestro pensamiento a la contemplación de la Vida como Espíritu, Dios, encontrando descanso y paz en la verdad de la existencia. Revestidos de buenos pensamientos, estamos protegidos contra los dardos del error, que tratan de aturdir y confundirnos e impedirnos en el cumplimiento de nuestros deberes diarios; y encontramos descanso y tranquilidad en el retiro seguro de la conciencia espiritual, que está siempre a nuestro alcance. Morando en nuestra individualidad espiritual y verdadera, somos inmunes a las irritantes y pequeñas molestias de la vida diaria. Nada puede alterar nuestro reposo y sosiego, porque sabemos que es algo que no se ha adquirido por esfuerzos meramente humanos, sino que forma parte de nuestro ser verdadero,—y de esto nadie puede privarnos.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

In the Canyon

Here rock and water meet and lie like one
In the quiet pools; here shade and breeze and sun
Flow with the stream across the fluid rock;
Here songs of bird and branches interlock
Among the molten murmurs of the stream;
Here fact is fully blended with a dream
Of water lying printed deep with stone
And rock dissolved in streaming monotone—
While fact and dream and sun and song are flowing
Away to hidden seas beyond our knowing.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

The Island

The water around the island
  Swarms with fish—
  Shad, sturgeon are here;
The air is strangely full of birds,
  Herons, clouds of chattering sparrows;
The earth itself is alive
  With trees and herbs.
Do you see the marigolds
  Glimmering beneath the heavy
  Still green wheat?

ROGER CHALLIS

I Have Asked No More of the Summer

FOLK WHO HAVE never known a tropical sun ner have never luxuriated in indolence, while the world around them bursts out of its sheath in a mad exuberance of growth. It is at the Creek as though Nature said to us, "You have toiled for me, now rest quietly in the shade, and the sun and rain and I will do all that is needed." The bees have slowed from their orgy in the orange blossoms and the pale gold honey is ready for gathering. They work leisurely, dipping into the long heavy sprays of the palmetto bloom, stabbing carelessly the pink tarflowers, the gallberries, the andromeda, and what may be left over of flowers in the garden. They know there will be long months of sweetness and there is no longer any hurry. Once I cut a spray of late stock with a gold and black fellow so lazy in it that he allowed himself to be brought into the house with the bouquet. The swarm of wild bees in a dead sweet gum at the edge of the lakeside hammock flies slowly back and forth, for their pantry is already full. The crepe myrtle beside the bird-bath explodes into Roman candles of bloom and showers of rosy blossoms fall hour after hour into the water, so that the red-birds and doves and mocking-birds emerge covered with flowers from their bathing. The scarlet hibiscus and the yellow allamanda bloom side by side, gaudy but not dissonant, and butterflies of the same colors flutter in to drink from them. The yellow lotus blooms on Micanopy marsh and a small black boy will wade out bare-legged and gather an armful for a dime. I have lain on my veranda and asked no more of the summer than to watch, one by one, the lotus petals falling.

The humming-birds come in, to stand on their heads in the red hibiscus cups, to sit like minute oright twigs on the tips of orange boughs, to poise, motionless except for the vibrating wings, outside the screen and stare at me. One day I selfishly picked all the hibiscus blossoms and put them in a bowl on the veranda table. A humming-bird tried to dart through the screen to come at them. His needle-bill caught in the wire and I loosened it gently. He flew away and perched on the fence and shook himself and tried to adjust his mind to invisible barriers. . . . The baby lizards are born from the eggs under the steps and emerge violently, one inch of body and one inch of tail, all youthful energy, not having learned with their parents that there is no hurry, and all things come to lizards who wait.—From "Cross Creek," by MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS. (New York: Scribner.)

Here Is Peace

LOOKING DOWN on those swarming highways, I understood more clearly than ever what peace meant. In time of peace the world is self-contained. The villagers come home at dusk from their fields. The grain is stored up in the barns. The folded linen is piled up in the cupboards. In time of peace each thing is in its place, easily found. Each friend is where he belongs, easily reached. All men know where they will sleep when night comes. Ah, but peace dies when the framework is ripped apart. When there is no longer a place that is yours in the world. When you know no longer where your friend is to be found. Peace is present when man can see the face that is composed of things that have meaning and are in their place. Peace is present when things form part of a whole greater than their sum, as the divers minerals in the ground collect to become the tree.—From "Flight to Arras," by ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Supper With a Mexican Gentleman of the Old Regime

ONE OF OUR letters of introduction was to an American woman who has lived sixteen years in Mexico and enjoyed every minute of them. She asked us if we wouldn't like to go with her and have supper at the home of an old friend, a man who once owned tremendous *haciendas*, who still owns his block-long home in what is now the business section of Mexico City, who speaks English (and almost any other language you might like to hear) and who likes Americans. We said we would, of course. . . . Don Antenor Sala, the man whom we were to visit, was old-regime Mexico, and old-regime Mexico is not so easy for the foreigner to see nowadays. What's left of it has a way of crawling into its shell and despising everybody, especially touring Americans. But Don Antenor is a different kettle of fish.

His house is not more than a stone's throw from the jewelry stores and antique shops of Avenida Francisco I. Madero.

Unless you knew about it beforehand you might not think it was a house at all. All the way round it on the ground-floor level there are stores, not for the visitor but for the Mexican families who live in the neighborhood; little groceries, vegetable shops, bakeries, clothiers, barber shops and so on, small and cheap. If you looked twice you might notice that they are all cut into the front of the same building, but you wouldn't look twice; there is nothing to suggest it. If you walked watchfully along its main front, however, you would come unexpectedly to a door that does not lead into any shop, and that is the entrance to Don Antenor's. A sleepy porter let us in, and as we crossed the large inner court, worn and rutted where grand horses and carriages used to roll up with a flourish, an electric bell rang loudly somewhere above us; the porter was advising the family that company had come. The broad, ancient stone stairway led us up and we followed it to the gallery that surrounds the court. Around this gallery is the family home, now that the lower floor has gone into trade.

Don Antenor is seventy-odd—maybe more. He lives with his two grandnieces, girls in their teens with twice the poise of most American girls ten years older. One of them welcomed us as we arrived a trifle winded at the top of the stair, and we were ushered in and ceremoniously presented to Don Antenor himself. . . .

Supper was simple; pan dulce of half a dozen sorts and what must have been the best chocolate anybody ever tasted, made as it should be with cinnamon and vanilla and a pinch of salt and not too much sugar. There was an omelette for us, because Americans are known to have oddly large appetites, but the family ate only the sweet bread and drank the chocolate. Some more people had come in; we never got the relationships quite straight but one was plainly a suitor of the elder grandniece, for her eyes gave her away no matter how demurely she dropped the lids in proper Spanish fashion. . . . After supper there was music on the guitar by the suitor assisted by the elder grandniece with a good deal in the way of laughter and blushing and repeated attempts to put the two guitars in tune. She sang very nicely in Spanish and French, though one needed to make allowances for the shrill, nasal quality of voice that is so much admired in Mexico and strikes so harshly on the American ear. . . .

At nine o'clock promptly the porter's three little boys, steps and stairs of five, six, and seven, all blue jeans and round eyes and shocks of straight black Indian hair, came in and said their good nights while their father and mother watched them from the doorway. As they politely went the rounds, whispering their "*Buenas noches!*" with their eyes steadfastly fixed on the carpet because the strangers had made them shy, we could see plainly that it was a traditional ceremony. Perhaps the porter himself had done the same thing long ago when Don Antenor was a young man of forty. Trotting on each other's heels, they completed the circle, ending at the old gentleman's chair where, one after the other, they bent to kiss his hand. "Born in this very house," Don Antenor said proudly, "all three of them!" —From "Mexican Interlude," by JOSEPH HENRY JACKSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Opportunity for Housewives ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Women, here's a way to help win the war and the peace too. Maybe you can't join the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps or go to work in a munitions plant, but without going farther than your corner grocery or notions store you can help now to keep price control from collapsing.

Maybe you think you don't care how high prices go; you'll just learn to get along with less. Actually that's a selfish attitude since inflation now portends depression and unemployment after the war. Effective price ceilings are a way of warding off inflation. Besides, certain manufacturers are already beginning to get around price ceilings by reducing quality. Shoddy goods will increase unless the housewife gets busy.

Leon Henderson has himself been a little skeptical of the housewife's ability to fairly enforce price ceilings. He has frankly been afraid of "busybodies." Instead of placing the reliance on volunteer price wardens that Canada has, he has sentenced women in this country to an indefinite period of education and given them no official encouragement toward becoming price policemen.

Mr. Henderson has chosen to join the parade of war agencies asking Congress for big appropriations. He wants enough money to pay salaries to hire 90,000 price policemen. A balking House of Representatives has cut the force down to 30,000 and has written into the bill a restriction against the use of any money to pay for the "purchase of evidence of violations of the law."

Action Instead of Words

Why can't women of the country get busy and save the Government that $210,000,000 Mr. Henderson wants to take out of the Treasury? Most women stand aghast at the huge sums the Government pulls out of the Treasury with such ease these days. Here's a chance for them to do something besides "deplore."

One reason housewives haven't taken more of an interest in the price control law is because of its complexity. It's difficult to remember which prices are controlled and which are not. Pork and beef, for instance, are covered. Lamb and chicken are not. Today new ceilings went into effect on services. Fees of lawyers, dentists and beauticians will not be covered; fees of dry cleaning establishments and shoe shops will.

The line of demarcation is between personal and impersonal services. It's all rather complicated for the busy housewife to try to comprehend. A universal ceiling on prices, wages and profits, freezing the whole economic structure at its prewar level would be more in her language. That was what Bernard M. Baruch, war industries chief in the last war, wanted to see enacted but pressure groups in the Capital promptly cut off prospects of such legislation. The housewife, not being organized, did not make her plea for simplicity heard.

Now the question of standards is coming to the forefront. Theoretically, the price control law is supposed to ward off temptation to beat the ceilings by reducing quality. If a manufacturer reduces the quality of the article it is supposedly a new item and cannot be sold at the same price level of the better item it replaced. That type of "chiseling" is hard to get at. About the only answer is "standards," and they require considerable consumer intelligence for effectiveness.

Meat Is Standardized

Meat is one of the first items to be thoroughly standardized by the Office of Price Administration. Hardly had price control gone into effect than meat dealers were accused of getting around the ceilings by selling cheaper cuts at the prices charged for better cuts in March. The Government has for some years been grading meat but has confined its enforcement efforts to only a small part of the meats handled in interstate trade.

The OPA hastened to extend these standards for the benefit of the consumer by a ruling that beginning July 13 all beef and veal sold at wholesale must be graded according to Government specifications of quality. Ceiling prices asked by beef and veal wholesalers must be related to the grades stamped on each meat carcass. The new grading requirement, it explains, "is a guarantee to the homemaker that she will obtain the quality she pays for."

Most butchers will gladly co-operate with the new regulations. Some may not. In these cases, it will be up to the housewife to intervene. Steaks and chops may not show a stamp because the cut is too small. In such cases, the customer need not think she is being too forward if she asks to see the grade on the carcass. Then she will have to educate herself to know that an "AA" means "prime" or "choice," of which there is little on the average market; that "A" means "good," that "B" means commercial grade, and "C" utility grade.

Substitutions necessitated by scarcity of strategic materials, such as fillers for wool, will bring lower quality standards in many everyday articles. These cannot be avoided, but cheapness voluntarily introduced to put more profits in the pockets of industry can be. They can be, that is, if alert housewives band together and convince Mr. Henderson that they have a real place and interest in his program.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

"V" for Vegetables ..... ***By Grace Miller***

If anyone thinks the victory gardens started here this spring with patriotic ardor may have vanished by now 'neath blankets of weeds—they haven't. There are no weeds. And radishes, onions, and lettuce that didn't come from the grocery store or a peddler's cart are gracing many a kitchenette apartment supper table.

Gardens range from pocket-handkerchief size on erstwhile vacant lots near downtown Chicago to community plots of 10 to 15 acres on the outskirts of the city. One of the latter is shared by 300 families.

Even hotel guests are gardening. As one example of apartment hotel gardens, the DeWitt Hotel on the "near north side" spaded up a vacant lot close to Chicago's Outer Drive. Hotel guests who wished it were given a patch. And now there are numerous small gardens there that would make any suburbanite's heart glow with pride—rows of potential salad, peas beginning to flower, sturdy tomato plants, cabbages, and sweet corn nearly "knee high." And round about are tall apartment buildings.

The garden is a "melting pot of good fellowship," says the manager of the hotel, Robert Bell Phillips. After office hours, business executives, professional people, business girls, and a politician work in it. Two young women secretaries never have time, now, for extra "forty winks" on Sunday mornings. Instead, says Mr. Phillips, they are down on their knees in their garden, coaxing plants and pulling weeds. All their vegetables are planted in V's.

And these city gardeners have problems. It is nothing, says Mr. Phillips, to have his phone ring and an anxious voice exclaim: "Mr. Phillips! There's a dog in our garden." Mr. Phillips promptly tends to the dog.

One morning, says he, he noticed some white patches on one of the garden plots. They turned out to be lace doilies. Puzzled, Mr. Phillips went to the owner of the plot. The doilies were to keep the pigeons from eating her seed, she explained. Every time she planted corn, the pigeons dug it up. So she had pinned the doilies over the hills with hairpins. And they were nice doilies, says Mr. Phillips.

Workers in a few industrial plants have victory gardens near their industries, the Chicago Park District says. Office employees of the Park District have a garden where they work during the noon hour. They proudly display their produce to other office workers, and take it home with them at night.

To help along with the victory gardens, the International Harvester Company donated three plows. The Park District furnished the "chauffeurs" and offered to plow any plot that was to be planted by four or more persons. So many requests came in that soon there was a waiting list and the Park District filled the orders as fast as it could.

Today there are some 500 community victory gardens in Chicago, the Park District says.

The grocers aren't alarmed about it. They are encouraging it, for vegetables from victory gardens may mean that some professional gardener or grocery clerk can be relieved for other war duties.

At a recent Victory Garden Conference held at Highland Park, Ill., and sponsored by the State, it was reported that grocers in some States have donated full-page newspaper ads encouraging such gardens, the Park District says.

It isn't too late to start a garden now, says the Park District.

To Change the Subject:

Knitting and the Navy ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

I hope it won't discourage the women who are busy knitting warm garments for the men in our armed forces if I tell a story about some of the knitters among the men themselves.

We were gathered under the trees for a garden party. Rambler roses trailed along the wall of the terraced garden which sloped down to the water's edge. Lilies and delphinium lifted their stately heads, honeysuckle covered the little arbor where a group of swimmers waited to take a cool plunge. Near the shore, little white sailboats lay at anchor on the calm blue water.

Then another guest arrived. He was a naval officer just in after many weeks at sea.

"You don't know how glad I am to be here," he said. But some of us, at least, did know that being there was to him like having stepped into another world. There was no tension. Everyone was happy. The sea was calm. He could look out beyond the little boats assured that there was no menace lurking beneath the surface of the water

Did Not Talk Much

He did not talk much. He listened quietly to what others were saying as though he enjoyed just having these friends around him and looking at the peace and beauty of the garden.

Someone asked him about the decorations on his uniform. He explained them, including the one indicating service in this war.

"Do you know how long you'll be in port?" inquired someone else.

"Yes, I know," he replied. And no one pursued that question further.

When the picnic supper was served at a long table, set with bright fiesta ware, he said soberly: "My, but that food looks good." Food on the ship was all right but things would run short sometimes in a long period at sea, he explained.

How long had he been out? Well, a month, perhaps six weeks.

"What do you do in your leisure time?" asked one of the women brightly, convinced she had hit at last upon one subject on which he could divulge some information.

"Leisure time? We don't have much of that in the navy when a war is going on," he told her. "Vigilance is never relaxed when we are at sea."

"But you must have a little time to yourself, what do you do to amuse yourself?" she persisted.

His blue eyes smiled beneath heavy brows. "I knit," he said.

"You do what?" asked his questioner, somewhat crestfallen.

"I knit," he repeated.

"You have all those decorations on your uniform and you KNIT?" chimed in another woman with eyebrows raised.

"Yes. Why should it seem so strange?" he asked, looking frankly puzzled. One knew he had enjoyed his knitting and saw no incongruity in it.

"Some of the men play cards. I knit instead. I experimented first on a sweater for myself but just now I have finished two sun-suits for babies of young officers on the ship."

Thinking as Needles Click

I forgot about the garden and the gay supper party. I pictured a great gray ship amid submarine-infested waters, her menacing guns ready to blot out the enemy, the men aboard her alert to man those guns and make them speak. Then I pictured an officer, after a weary watch, going to his cabin and getting out his knitting and working on a little sun-suit for the baby son of a fellow officer, thinking as his needles clicked, of his own family at home.

The ties seemed strong between the land and sea, ties of courage, love and loyalty. He said other officers and men knit too. One of the officers was making a sweater for his wife out of yarn she had given him before their ship sailed.

I looked again at the garden and the party of picnickers. Their world was not a world of war, nor indeed was his.

"It is nasty business," he said. One knew it was business into which every ounce of grim determination, courage, resourcefulness and strength he could command would be poured out to the finish. It was business to be done, but once accomplished he and all America's fighting men like him would still cherish this world of freedom, friendship and fidelity in which strength and tenderness go hand in hand.

Mexico 'Fixed Star' in United Nations' Galaxy

Traditional antagonisms reversed under President strongly democratic —Country 'One' in war

By Elizabeth Pagg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Although Mexican warplanes range over the Pacific and Gulf waters hunting submarines, most of Mexico's people are still surprised to find themselves at war.

Under the leadership of a President strongly committed to the victory of world democracy, the country moved into war so rapidly that the opposition was overwhelmed.

Mexico has become a "fixed star" in the constellation of the United Nations. That the Republic has gone to the full length of taking up arms is strong indication that Mexico believes it now has as much at stake as any other democratic country, and that its place is beside the other United Nations.

Clearly the forces which have pulled Mexico into this constellation have been powerful ones. During the last war official sympathies were openly with Germany, and traditionally Mexico has felt a certain antagonism for the United States and Great Britain.

When it is realized what it would have meant to the whole democratic cause if Mexico's stand were reversed, and it were again the enemy she favored, the vital importance of her declaration for the United Nations' future becomes gratefully clear. Because of her geographic position, Mexico as an adjunct of the Hitler machine would be a strategic link weakening the continental chain of democracies.

William and Marguerite Land; © Juan Guzman; Elizabeth Pagg.

Mexico at War Girds for Fullest Support of United Nations

President and Señora Avila Camacho in an intimate home scene, at left above. Right, a soldier of the Mexican Army sighting a 65 mm Brandt mortar. The crowd in the public square was organized at Mexico City by labor groups and other organizations ardently anti-Axis, in protest against the U-boat sinking of Mexican ships. Inset, Mexican troops on the march.

Self-Preservation Is Basis

Back of any considerations of ideology or economy back of all explanations which may account in part for Mexico's new line-up, is the basic reason which accounts for the gravitation of both the United States and Mexico into a common orbit in these later days: the reason of self-preservation.

Even so, the Mexican population is surprised to find itself at arms. Certain of neutrality throughout the conflict, most Mexicans even now would vote against entrance into the war. Mexicans do not like war, feel little connection with the present world issues, and have had little direct provocation. The sinking of two tankers which had been expropriated only last year from Italy is hardly comparable to a Pearl Harbor as a galvanized of public opinion.

Anyway, many have opposed all along the Government's course down the Good Neighbor path, harboring old grudges against the United States. The majority of the 16,000,000 Indian peasants, of course, does not even know where Germany, Italy, and Japan lie on the map. They have no opinion, as such.

But the middle-class town or city dweller who follows the newspapers and radios certainly doesn't understand why his country got so mad so fast, and is jolted to have been snatched so abruptly out of his fancied immunity to war. Because the Government leaders realize that Mexico, as with other democratic countries, must fight to preserve what they believe in, they are instituting a program of education and information to rouse the country from its placidity.

Presents a United Front

Mexico's declaration of war, curiously, represents a victory for each of two opposing currents of opinion within the country. Participation in the united front, right up to the hilt, was favored equally by the liberal-conservatives, represented by President Avila Camacho and strong Government elements, and by leftish groups, represented by organized labor and by certain of the youth. Their reasons, however, are quite different.

For the Government, declaration of war completes the swing to the right which started with the present Administration. The President together with many Mexicans has been of the opinion that the gains of the social revolution of the past 20 years should be "consolidated," that there should be a general entrenchment and moderation of the extreme policies of the preceding Administrations. Mexico has been entering a period of comparative stability and economic prosperity not experienced since the pre-revolutionary regime of Porfirio Diaz.

Believing that this prosperity would be best fostered by following a course of consistent and loyal co-operation with the United States, President Avila Camacho has pursued this route since his election in September, 1940. He has encouraged the influx of Government-controlled capital. The Administration has held, however, to the revolutionary thesis that foreign investments must comply with Mexican laws, the sovereignty of which was recognized by the United States in the recent petroleum agreement.

Where Russia Figures

The President and his advisers have evidently seen an unequivocating position, with Mexico fully pledged to arms, as the most politic stand. With war powers in his hands the President is carrying forward co-operative plans with the United States, controlling "fifth-column" elements more effectively, and gradually but definitely carrying Mexico further in a liberal-rightist direction.

Opponents of the Administration have claimed he was selling out to capitalistic interests, that he was a reactionary, that he was destroying the progressive achievements of the revolution, particularly of the preceding liberal Cardenas regime. Whatever criticisms his opponents launch, the old criticism that he is unable to take a stand and stick by it is once and for all disproved. His firm decision that it was the proper step and the right moment for Mexico to take up arms undoubtedly swung the congressional declaration for war.

Support of a pro-democratic line-up for Mexico has come from organized labor and youth elements because of a strong sympathy for Russia, it is generally acknowledged. Leftish elements are interested in Russia's victory and are willing to accept other situations ordinarily deemed untenable.

For whatever the reasons, labor's genuine readiness to co-operate with the Government has been pledged repeatedly. And since Mexico's entrance into the war, the largest unions have signed a unification pact to end strikes and inter-organization conflicts. Too, though jealous of its revolutionary gains, labor admits that after the last years of industrial inactivity, a period of expansion will be of immediate benefit to itself. If stimulation for this expansion comes in part from the United States, for whom labor in the past has had little liking, it must come in such a way that labor's position is not jeopardized.

Will to Friendship

If one looks back along the Good Neighbor route built by the United States and Mexico, the remarkable results achievable through a will to friendships and fairness are striking. Recognizing the egoistic and practical motives operating on each side, the example is still an encouraging one.

Throughout the gravitation of the countries into closer relations than they have ever known in their histories, has been the persistent effort to bury old bones of contention and to bury them so well they would never again be uncovered. An example is the voluntary abrogation by the United States of the embarrassing Tehuantepec clause in the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, a clause giving prerogatives over the strategic inter-oceanic route across the Tehuantepec Isthmus. Virtually all outstanding problems have been largely or fully settled, through arbitration. These include petroleum, agrarian claims, water and boundary disputes. A trade treaty is said to be nearing completion, after years of bickering.

Mexico realizes today that her economy and destiny are tied irrevocably to those of the United States; probably more than in the case of any other larger Latin American country. Short on investment capital, she is dependent on foreign funds to exploit her rich natural resources.

Fortunately for the two countries, their economies are largely supplementary rather than conflicting. The difference in the positions of Mexico and Argentina, the latter still outside the united front, indicates the importance this factor has had.

The Traditional 'Bando'

Mexico is now engaged in a modern war, but she entered it in her own traditional way. Until the "bando," or public proclamation, had been read before the people in every city, town and village of the far-flung Republic, the country did not consider itself completely in the conflict. The "bando" is an ancient ceremony dating from the days of the Spanish viceroys and is predicated on an era devoid of newspapers, radios and telegraphy.

Throughout the length and breadth of Mexico on Sunday, June 7, at 11 o'clock in the morning the identical ceremony could be witnessed—from the tiny Indian hamlet of Ixtapec to the sophisticated capital. The only difference were in audiences, surroundings, and grandeur of the processions.

Another traditional mode of disseminating news has been called to attention during these days of war declaration here. When the survivors of the torpedoed Mexican tanker, "Potrero del Llano," returned, they were greeted at the entrance into the city by an official delegation and several hundred spectators. Circulating through the crowd were boys selling a "corrido" of the "Potrero del Llano."

The history of Mexico could probably be told in its "corridos." They are written for every event of general interest. When Vice-President Henry Wallace was in Mexico he was charmed over having a "corrido" written about his visit to the city of Guadalajara and handed to him there.

The "corrido" is a long epic poem, sung as a ballad to monotonous music, always the same. It, too, dates from medieval Europe, back to the time of the minstrels. In Mexico the "corrido" has served as a mode of passing news and legends from one village to another, and from one generation to the next, and because of its background in Mexican life continues to be popular.

Inter-American Police Union Project Approved by Continental Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — One of the most important accomplishments of the recent continental conference here to secure co-ordination of police and judicial measures was the project to create an Inter-American Police Union.

Further study of the project will be required, following approval by this conference, but it was apparent to all that real possibilities lie in the foundation of such permanent inter-American police co-operation.

According to the recommendation, the inter-American police forces would co-operate throughout this vast continent in exactly the same way as the police forces within the more progressive American countries now operate, to aid their own police forces in other cities and provinces.

Guaranteeing the "freedom of democracy," as quoted from President Roosevelt, the conference had as its object the strengthening of inter-American law enforcement and emergency measures to fight subversive activities.

The United States, represented by Dr. Carl Spaeth—and 18 other nations—were primarily concerned in fighting Axis-promoted subversion and sabotage, but, whenever the enemy was named, Argentina was alert in refusing to be a party.

In general, therefore, the line-up was similar to that at Rio de Janeiro, with Argentina considering it its duty to make certain reservations in which, at times, it was accompanied by Chile.

The following are the most important recommendations, apart from that of the Inter-American police union, adopted unanimously by the Conference:

Adoption of measures to prevent the obtaining of citizenship through fraudulent means and restriction of naturalization rights for citizens or subjects of Axis states as well as for those of Axis-controlled states.

Prevention and repression of propaganda favorable to nations which have committed acts of aggression against American republics. This applies specially to educational institutions run by Axis nationals.

Vigilance over fishing vessels in near-continental waters to preclude the provisioning of submarines.

Creation of an inter-American police system of identification, a register of criminal convictions and a department of politico-social police.

Vigilance over foreign associations and meetings; energetic application of existing laws and regulations; and recognition of "safe-conducts" as instruments of travel.

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Wednesday, July 1, 1942

Cool Blacks Go Through The Day

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York likes the witchery of summer black. Sheers, satins, and cool crisp organzas—all black as the ace of spades—bring out the best features of bright changeable accessories, or, in their own stately sufficiency, set off face and figure with a decision and glamour no color ever quite achieves.

In the matter of everyday clothes, go in for colors if you like, but for quiet sophistication, black cuts the distinctive silhouette of the summer season in dressy afternoon and evening clothes. Here styling, though done in blackest black, quite logically takes on a light and frivolous mood.

Sterling Silver Zippers

One of the bright streaks in all this dark black beauty revolves around the introduction of sterling silver zippers. It didn't take long to get around the zipperless world that confronted us when the War Production Board clamped down on metals customarily used for them. Silver zippers are the answer, and these are made with the full permission of Uncle Sam. There is no ceiling on silver, and when your dress wears out, you can get something back on your silver fastening.

A stunning new group of black daytime dresses, featuring silver zippers, is made of a kind of tough twill, firm, yet extraordinarily porus and cool. This is the kind of dress to wear through August and September with assurance and comfort.

One of these models features soft, unpressed pleats in the front of the skirt, flanked by soft gathers, though it is plain over the hips. Three-quarter sleeves, a high-cut neckline with small, pointed, turnover collar, tailored belt, and a silver zipper that ends in a felicitous little silver bowknot at the base of the throat completes this thoroughly wearable black frock. Another black twill sheer with a silver zipper fastening makes use of softly flattering black satin bows at neck and belt, while a third is marked by the use of three silver zippers as decorative accents on the dress.

Call for Bright Hats

Such dresses ask for bright hats, and are shown companioned by large, stitched-velveteen berets and drooping cartwheels. A wide-brimmed stitched velveteen in the popular hunting-pink shade has a softly-draped crown, anchored by a small grosgrain bow of green. A morning-glory blue faille has a fairly high, stiffish crown, while black and tan combine in a large picture hat studded with sparkling black jet. Worn with these summer black dresses, these are perfect for informal summer dining-on-the-terrace, dancing after five, and for important afternoon occasions.

Sometimes summer black is made more striking by touches of white. One stunning black lace dinner dress boasts an uncompromising back drape which enchants the beholder by its cascades of lace billowing gracefully from the waist to a short train. For accent a bulky bracelet of large pearls winds round and round the wrist, until the hand looks diminutive by contrast, and the black of the gown becomes their foil. A spray of white poppies in the coiffure adds enchantment.

A Gala Frock

For the "big" night that comes once in a blue moon, you might choose summer black with a dash of white. A slim, sleek sheath of black is topped by a fragile white organza bodice, quite as simple as the skirt, yet set awhirl by its full, bias peplum which swings almost to the knees, a ballet crispness in its pert ripples. At your waist will be a corsage of waxy white flowers tied with a scarlet ribbon. In your hair, the same little flowers nestle low at the nape of your neck, and vie with crystal earrings for attention.

Sleek satin, black and sophisticated, finds favor with many New York designers. Some of these are two-piece costumes, others are one-piece dresses, conforming to regulations, yet interesting in their intricately draped silhouettes. For midsummer dates in town, you will see black satins which feature center drapes and diagonally-worked tucks to give that "poured in" look that is part of black satin's charm.

Many of the new peg-top dresses have the drape eased into diagonal hip yokes, making them wearable either with or without a belt. The peg-top trend gives a hand-in-pocket look to the skirt silhouette, and the soft diagonal drape, or pocket, cuts the hip line and gives a tapering line below that is generally becoming.

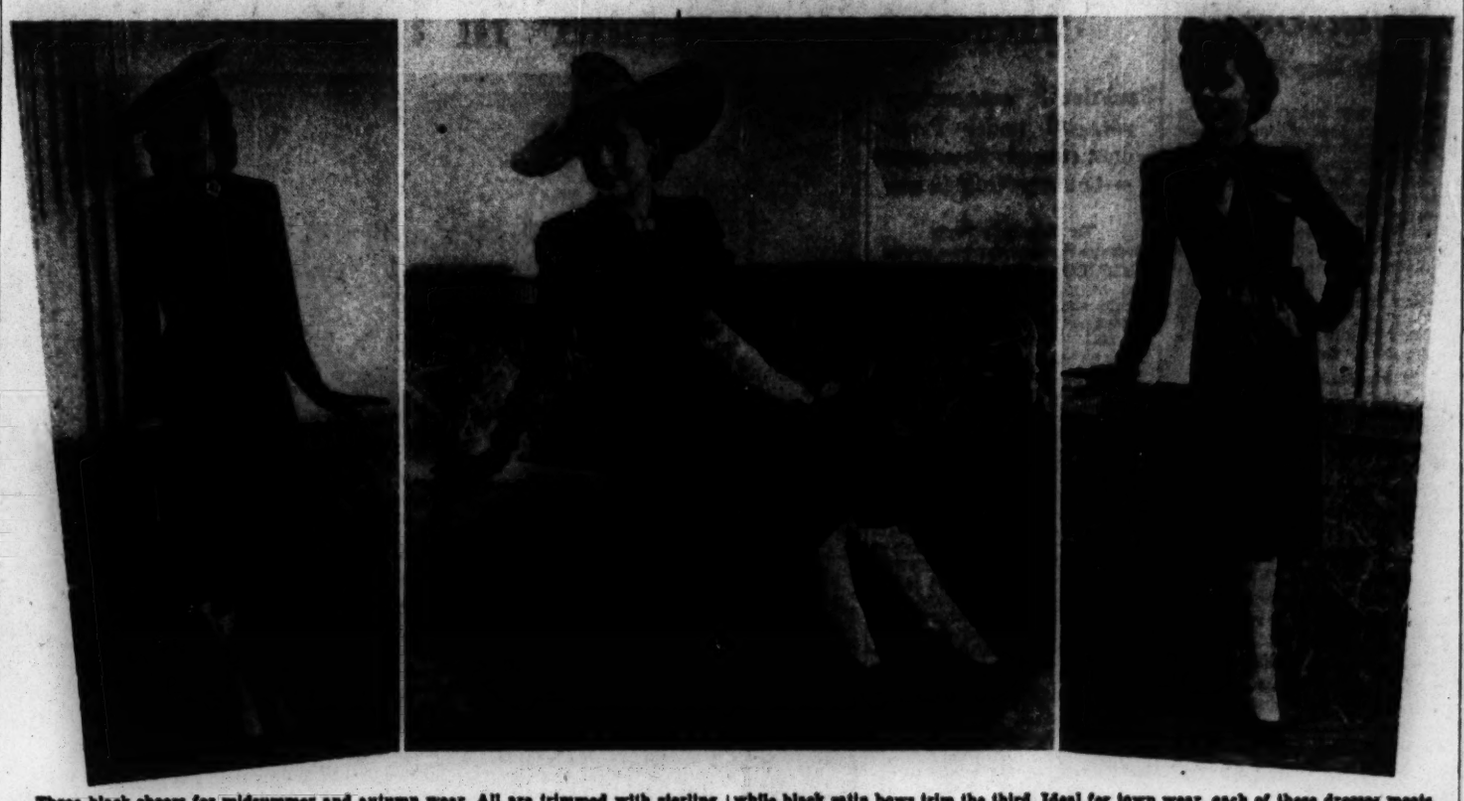
Afternoon Frock

A simple black afternoon frock, featuring short straight sleeves, has a surplice-draped bodice, and is tied at the back of the waist with a sash edged with fringe. Its flared skirt, cut straight in back, has slit pockets.

In satins, the draped, unpressed pleats achieve their full rounded softness. This is emphasized in an afternoon model of black silk satin, with fitted bodice, a row of minute self-covered buttons down the front.

Full, pouchy peplums contrast the pencil slimness of skirts, and fall collections indicate a leaning toward this new version, not more than eight inches deep, but very full and slightly exaggerated.

Flat, appliqued bows, butterflies, and leaves, tabs, tuckings, and self buckles, braid and self banding, give interesting detail to many smart but simply fashioned dresses. But black satin, sleek and lustrous, that needs nothing to trim it but its own gleaming folds, is featured in one-piece dresses, soft and fluid, as well as in svelte two-piece costumes that give excellent service for many occasions. These will be worn through the summer and into early fall as backgrounds for a variety of accessories.



Three black sheers for midsummer and autumn wear. All are trimmed with sterling silver zippers. No priorities on sterling! The dress at the left has three zippers and a silver flower at the neck. A silver bowknot closes the single zipper on the second dress, while black satin bows trim the third. Ideal for town wear, each of these dresses meets WPB regulations. The skirt in each case is cut straight with only moderate fullness at the front. Summer blacks call for bright hats. All from Benwit Teller.

Pattern for Spending Important When Business Girl Rents Apartment

By Helen P. Henley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rent may seem an un-glamorous item to mention in connection with the business girl's rosy dream of an apartment of her own—but it has to be considered when the dream nears actuality. In fact, what rent to pay should be settled ahead of all the other more fascinating subjects, according to Miss Edna I. Sparkman. As Instructor in Household Technology, including Home Management and Income Management, at Garland School in Boston, Miss Sparkman speaks with the authority of long study and abundant experience.

"At the very beginning," Miss Sparkman said, "the business girl with moderate salary should decide on a rent not to exceed 20 to 25 per cent of her income. If the rental includes gas and electricity, you might pay $3 to $4 a month more than the 20 to 25 per cent, but aside from this one exception, it is wiser to stay within these limits."

Make a Plan for Spending

Her next recommendation was spoken with emphasis: "Make a plan or a pattern for spending, just as businesses do. When tempted to depart from it, remember that it was thoughtfully planned, with a definite aim, and that a departure will defeat that aim. Your aim may be to take a trip, to buy new furniture or a fur coat, to save for emergencies or retirement—or just to make ends meet. If too much is spent for rent, there will be too little for food and fun to say nothin. of clothing and other needs."

When you've established the right figure for rent, you're ready to look for your apartment. From here on, a great deal depends on the individual. Are you a young, gay person who delights in acquaintance with many different types of people? Then you may quite happily settle in a congested section where rents are likely to be low. Someone of different temperament may choose to commute to neighborhoods where there are fewer persons and more trees.

"But," cautioned Miss Sparkman, mindful of the budget, "the cost of daily commuting must be added to the 20 to 25 per cent for rent."

Sunshine vs. View

The business woman in a city must often sacrifice her hopes for an apartment with a view, but Miss Sparkman believes that she should never give up her search until she finds a place that offers plenty of sunshine. This is somewhat easier to find than a view. "You can enjoy the sunlight pouring in your windows on leisurely Sunday mornings, if not on other days," remarked Miss Sparkman, with sympathetic appreciation of the business girl's all-too-rare opportunities to enjoy morning hours at home.

On the momentous question of furniture, Miss Sparkman advised: "Wait for the furniture you really want, and buy just as good as you can afford. Don't be afraid to use soapboxes temporarily, if this is necessary. It's much better than loading up with definitely cheap furniture. Sometimes it is better to buy good secondhand furniture and paint it than to buy new things of inferior grade. Keep looking until you find what you really want."

Keeping in mind that the income of the average business girl is moderate, Miss Sparkman counselled: "Make an early decision about your color scheme and plan things definitely to fit with it. Use neutral backgrounds for large areas, such as walls, and put bright colors in vases, pillow tops, pictures, and other objects that you can change easily and without much expense if you tire of them. To avoid spottiness, it is well to have pictures very much of a size, harmonizing in both size and subject."

Make Your Bookshelves Decorative

You can get some nice decorative effects with bookshelves, bought unpainted, carefully sandpapered to smooth raw edges and round off corners, and then painted a neutral color to harmonize with your color plan.

Another useful hint for homemakers is this: In curtains, drapes, and bed covers, use lots and lots of cheap material. At small cost, it gives a thoroughly lavish effect.

Miss Sparkman confided that the three windows in her own living room are curtained with marquisette which cost only 19c a yard. The windows are together, so that the three pairs of curtains hang from one rod that is 101 inches long. The curtains extend from the top of the frame clear to the floor, with deep hems (between 10 to 12 inches) giving generous allowance for possible shrinkage.

Planning includes more than money management—for an apartment does require a certain irreducible minimum of work to have it looking as you want your home to be. Miss Sparkman's first words on this subject were: "It's best to get up early enough to get the apartment sufficiently in order to be pleasant for you to return to."

Clean It Regularly

Miss Sparkman recommends having a cleaning woman come at least every other week, if income permits. She can do the heavy cleaning and possibly your personal washing and ironing. Then, between times, you can dust and tidy up when you find a few convenient moments—perhaps while you listen to a radio program.

If two girls are planning to take an apartment together, a good workable system for handling their expenses is to have a family purse into which each puts each week, half the amount needed for operating costs. The work can be budgeted, too, with each taking turns, week and week about—one doing the marketing and cooking, and the other the dishwashing.

Be sure, in choosing an apartment for two, that there is room enough so that you won't always be in each other's way. It should be possible for one to go to bed without waiting for the other to finish entertaining her friends.

When two girls share an apartment, Miss Sparkman says that the best secret of successful homemaking may be found in the Golden Rule. "In fact," she said, "it is well to try to do more than 50 per cent, and always to meet the other fellow more than half-way. This doesn't mean that one should be imposed upon. It's right for both to follow the Golden Rule—it establishes a home atmosphere to be enjoyed."

There's an Art to Living With a Week-End Farm

By Blanche Elliott
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We bought a week-end farm in the spring of 1933 and have been living with it ever since. After the first two or three years, we've lived with it in friendship and comfort! At first, it was a trial-and-error process, mostly trial and a good deal of error.

For, as thousands of families know, life is never the same after you become two-place dwellers! Each year new families buy week-end places. Many present owners that we know go on making mistakes and wondering why people are enthusiastic about week ends. Perhaps it will help both groups to know how one family has solved some of the problems.

Let's take the money question first, since few of us are wealthy enough to ignore it! We have discovered a very simple, and apparently accurate formula. It is true according to our experience and the experience of friends who have kept track of costs. Unless one goes in for a lot of fol-de-rol and expensive entertaining, the annual cost stays in the neighborhood of $100 for each $1,000 that you have in the place.

Keep Investment Reasonable

Our place cost $1,800. It's an old, roomy Cape Cod house with 16 acres of woods and field. We put on new shingles, painted and papered inside, put town water to the sink, and have a total investment today of $2,500. It costs us annually about $250 for interest on our money, taxes, insurance, and maintenance. Thus we got a place for week ends from early spring to late fall, plus summer vacations, for less than the cost of a summer vacation for the two of us. Naturally this figure will vary a little. The Professor paints the house when it needs it, and saves a labor charge. Unlike most professors (from what one reads), mine can put a washer on the faucet and do a little carpentering.

To judge from our experience and from observation, there seem to be ten important points to remember if one wants to live in comfort with a week-end place.

First, keep the gardens and lawn small! Big gardens make you a farmer, not a week-ender. There must be thousands of week-enders who work like Trojans in their gardens and never have time to really enjoy country living. It is likely to cost you ten cents to raise a bunch of carrots or beets that you could buy for a nickel. We have found gardening lots of fun—and the smaller the garden, the more fun it is! We know—from experience.

Beware of Large Lawn

And the lawn! Keep that small, too. If you want a big lawn for exercise, that's all right. But a couple of hours of mowing on each week end can get to be a real chore—if your husband's attitude toward a lawn mower is the same as that of mine. All city and town folks dream about big, expansive gardens when they get that "little place in the country." If you will confine it to dreaming, you'll have no regrets. This is the one, biggest, and most important point to remember if you want to enjoy country life.

Second, don't have your week-end place, either at the shore or in the country, too far away!

Remember each hour's drive means a couple of gallons of gasoline, plus oil. And now, each additional mile takes precious rubber mileage.

Rent One First

This brings up the third matter. If you don't know whether you like the country well enough so that you want to go to it week ends for years, rent a place from spring until late fall—and find out. It's money well spent unless you're sure.

Fourth, unless you're wealthy, keep in the right price range. If you have a couple of thousand, don't go up to three or four.

Next, learn to judge a house. A handy man can fix broken windows, sagging doors; he can shingle a roof and paint a house. But if the sills have gone bad, if floor timbers are rotten, or rafters decayed, it will take carpenter help to mend things. Maintenance is easy and not too expensive, but a major repair costs money.

Have Simple Meals

The next point is one that is especially important to the wife. Folks have to eat, even if they have the privilege of getting out into the country for a day or two each week. I learned by experience that if I were to have any fun in a week-end method of living, some planning would have to be done. There are a few secrets here. First, keep the meals simple; second, in hot weather, cook something in the early morning that will do for supper. Third, let hubby do the dishes! The children and the mah of the household will do this—if they are enthusiastic about country life.

For a seventh point, keep the housework to a minimum. You don't need many rugs on the floors! Let the children or the man give an hour's help once a week.

Eight. And this also is important. Get pots and pans and dishes enough so you can work efficiently. There are lots of cold days in spring and fall when you'll feel like cooking a real meal.

Keep Bedding There

Ninth, don't buy a week-end place unless you can afford to buy blankets and sheets enough so that you won't have to carry bedding back and forth!

Last of all. Take it easy! There's no rush just because the world's upset. Keep work to the minimum. The motto for week-end living is: "As little work as possible; all the true recreation possible."

I have tried to keep this article practical. I could tell you about the birds and the bees, the flowers and woods, the frogs and whippoorwills that sing in the dusk. I could tell you how wonderful it is to live without a telephone, and to be on a quiet road. We love working an hour in the garden and then going for a long walk in our 12 acres of woods. All these add to the joy of country living.

Mopping-Up Is Made Easy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If asked to vote on the question, few housewives would choose floor washing as their favorite task, but maybe you haven't seen the latest type of floor mop. It really makes fun out of a usually toilsome job.

Modern research has developed a new kind of mop that looks like a neat blonde sponge, and appears almost too delicate for heavy duty. But its appearance is deceiving, for it can capably assume a number of different functions.

This mop is fashioned of cellulose. It is a sponge made of ground-up cornstalks and a chemical whipped up together, baked and cut to the right size.

In the finished product, the sponge measures about 10 inches x 2½ inches x 3 inches. When wet, it swells up to a size about half again as big as when it is dry, and it will hold 20 times its weight in moisture. It is held in a red wooden top into which the mop handle wedges firmly. It looks, and is, very neat.

The mop is cut lengthwise into three sections to give vacuum and cover more surface when in use.

Only a little pressure is needed to operate this new gadget, which not only performs the floor-cleaning chores of the familiar string mop, but also will clean woodwork, tile, and linoleum—and, yes, do even more. It may be used damp to clean rugs and will pick up dog hairs, cat hairs, etc. You can also wax floors with it, by running it clean and slightly damp over the floor on which wax has been spread. After waxing, of course, the mop should be cleaned.

In fact, it should be cleaned after each use, and the cleaning is a simple process. A drainer which is adjustable to different size pails is included in the purchase price of the mop. To clean the mop, you simply swish it up and down in soapy water and squeeze it against the drainer to get out excess moisture.

With just a few simple twists of the wrist, this mop accomplishes in a thoroughly efficient way one of the oldest, most laborious, of household tasks.

N.E.A. Told U. S. May Take Hand in Ending Illiteracy

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 1—The American people, proud of their public schools, secure in the knowledge that laws require children to attend them, have suddenly been rudely shocked to learn that large numbers of selectees—amounting to a "lost legion" of some 15 divisions—have been rejected because of illiteracy. But to educators this is not news. Educators say they have been trying to tell the people for a long time that illiteracy is still a major American problem. It took the facts exposed by the draft to open the public ears. However, this may serve to arouse the American people to demand that a Federal program of remedial action be undertaken, United States Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker, declared.

Dr. Studebaker told this to the delegates and members of the 80th annual convention of the National Education Association meeting here. He told them that there are more than 10,000,000 adults of 25 and over who are "functionally illiterate," that is, they cannot read a newspaper, write a letter, or do simple arithmetical computations. The War Department figured out that a minimum of fourth-grade education was essential for selectees in modern warfare, and has had to reject the equivalent of 15 divisions otherwise acceptable—said to be enough men to have turned the tide of battle in most of the famous decisive battles of the world. "Lost Legions," Dr. Studebaker called them.

Persistent Wartime Problems

Repeatedly during the convention the same problems of education have persistently come up for discussion: Federal aid, teacher shortage, and training for leadership for postwar planning. In general and section meetings these problems are being attacked from many angles. They are recognized here as wartime problems but essentially as having long-range implications and results. Solutions will be either spurred on or tabled because of wartime pressures; but wise solutions, even to meet war emergencies, will in the end build a sturdier peacetime educational structure, it is pointed out.

The illiteracy problem is essentially related to Federal aid, according to Dr. Studebaker. A shocked American citizenry says, "ten million illiterates, but they are of course foreign-born or Negroes."

They are not all foreign-born nor Negroes:

Four million two hundred thousand are native-born whites: 3,100,000 are foreign-born: approximately 2,700,000 are Negroes, he said. They do not all live in the South. New York State has more than 1,000,000: Illinois has 462,000 who "would fail on a simple literacy test."

800,000 Children Affected

According to the United States Commissioner, aside from the serious problem of the "lost legions"—the rejectees who would have passed physically but cannot read enough to take the written orders or follow the directions demanded by modern warfare—there is danger and disgrace in depriving American children and adults of their right to educational opportunity, he asserted. Available in print is the figure that 800,000 children of elementary school age are not in school at all. "The states cannot handle this situation without Federal help," Dr. Studebaker maintained. "Not only does this functional illiteracy among 13.5 per cent of our adult population handicap us in the mobilization of our manpower, but it also stands as a blot upon our democracy and a peril to our institutions. Demagogues thrive in the acid soil of ignorance and illiteracy: intolerance and prejudice find roots in minds unopened to the light reflected from the printed page," he declared.

Marking the 75th anniversary of the United States Office of Education, Dr. Studebaker paid tribute to the support of the N. E. A. over the years and to the growth and service of the nation's schools, especially their service in the present emergency. Impending shortage of funds and the need of considering education along with other war activities plus the already serious teacher shortage brought on by the draft, enlistments, and by the discrepancy between teacher wages and defense wages, were among the urgent problems facing the country, he said.

Postwar Reconstruction

In regard to postwar reconstruction Dr. Studebaker sketched a four-point plan: (1) For physical reconditioning of education upon the basis of a nation-wide survey of school plant facilities in relation to attendance and administration; (2) For financial support to more nearly equalize educational opportunity; (3) For making education available to younger and older age groups and to exceptional pupils; (4) For expansion and vitalization of the curriculum. "And finally we must plan to give such assistance to other nations as we can and may in the mutual effort to develop sound educational underpinnings for a wider commonwealth of democratic peoples," he said.

Nation-wide teacher placement service to help meet the teacher shortage was proposed by the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, a wartime setup of the N. E. A. It was proposed that the already available United States Employment Service be empowered to establish such bureaus.

Meeting the problem of teacher shortage was also considered by the N. E. A. standing committee on teacher preparation and certification. An immediate survey of persons now holding teacher certificates but not teaching was recommended by this group, with refresher courses to be provided. Campaigns to get states and localities to relax rules against the employment of married women teachers, to raise salaries, and to provide summer schools extension and correspondence courses that would shorten the period of those now in training were among measures proposed.

Favors Thomas-Hill Bill

Supporting the Thomas-Hill bill, Richard E. Jaggers, Director of Teacher Training and Certification, Kentucky State Department of Education, and field representative of the N. E. A. Legislative Commission, declared that the $300,000,000 for regular elementary and secondary schools provided in the bill would be a major contribution toward winning the war and the peace. Many states have been unable to move their schools from a peacetime to a wartime level through lack of funds, he said. It would raise salaries thus helping to stem the tide of teacher shortage, would put education into the defense class where he maintained it belongs, and would enable the schools to corral youngsters of high school age not now in school and thus feed the reserve pool of the armed forces as well as the leadership pool for postwar reconstruction.

The work of the organization, allied youth, in helping young people to handle the liquor problem, was presented by Roy Breg, Executive Secretary of this organization of clubs serving American high schools all across the land.

Alcohol Major Factor

Police records, traffic and mental hygiene reports, show that alcohol is a major American problem, Mr. Breg said, we can never "in a lifetime build enough laws, establish enough police power, or enough adult authority to make young people do what they ought to do," but if we can help young people to "build a way of self-restraint and self-discipline, those controls that come voluntarily from within, then we have the right to look confidently to the future," he declared. Young people know they have to make no choices about drinking, he went on. "Allied youth helps young people to discover facts for themselves, and to make personal choices.

"Last New Year's eve in one great American city there was an allied youth party," he told his audience. "And the absence of drinking was not due to the fact that adults were there to keep it out, but because 4,000 young people had found a better way to have a party."

WAAC School to Open July 20

By the Associated Press

Washington

Personnel of two committees which made final selection of applicants for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps' continuing candidate school has been announced by the War Department.

The school will start at Des Moines, Iowa, July 20. The committees, the director's representatives and the evaluating board, concluded yesterday a series of meetings with Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the WAAC.

The names of the applicants who were selected will not be announced, the Department said, until they have been sworn in.

The Director's representatives interviewed more than 4,000 WAAC applicants. The representatives were:

Dean Margaret Morriss of Pembroke College, Brown University; Miss Millicent Pond, Occupational Analyst, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Mary S. Ingraham, President of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., New York City; Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Ruth Tolman, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; Miss Eleanor Little, Industrial Relations Specialist, Guilford, Conn.

Dr. Loula Dunn, State Commissioner, Department of Public Welfare, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Katherine Sherrill, Dean of Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.; Mrs. Vinnie G. Barrows, George Washington University; Dean of Women Dorothy Stratton, Purdue University; Dean Sarah Blanding, Cornell University; Dr. Grace S. Munson, Chicago; Dr. Agnes Sharp, Chicago; Dr. Florence Goodenough, University of Minnesota; Dr. Helen Peak, Randolph-Macon College; Dean Anna E. Many, Tulane University; Dr. Jean Walker MacFarlane, University of California, Berkeley, and Dean Myrtle Austin, University of Utah.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., served on the selection committee as a special consultant to the Secretary of War.

ROUGH DRY

Ready to be ironed, when you're ready

That clean, airy basket of "rough dry" clothes from the laundry can await your convenience for ironing. Nor do you have to iron it all at once.

Probably a laundry in your city is among the many advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. They all give that convenient, helpful "rough dry" wash service.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

Determined Red Sox Move Close to Yankees—Loving Wins Title in Play-Off

Approaching Fenway Set Becoming More Crucial

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With each turn at bat, the approaching Red Sox-Yankee series takes on a more crucial aspect. That the locals may be in a position to wrest the American League lead from the fading New York club in the single game at Fenway Park on Friday and the double-header the following day, is now a strong possibility. This thrilling situation is a certainty if the Red Sox can continue to dominate the Senators, as they did yesterday, and with the co-operation of the Athletics.

As Joe Cronin went into the second phase of his series with Washington this afternoon, a mere 4½ contests separated him from the front running Yankees, who play a night game at Philadelphia this evening and a single there tomorrow.

Going All-Out

Like the Marines, the Red Sox had the situation well in hand yesterday. They expected trouble from the Senators and they got it in the opener. But Cronin's famed offense came to the rescue and he was able to pick up a full game on the Yankees. Bucky Harris always seems able to make trouble for the locals. He may do it some more before this paper has reached your home. But the Sox are high, determined, and a confident crew, and are going all-out in this battle to cut the Yankees down to their size.

Slightly injured, perhaps, by the recent bouquets tossed at the pitching staff, the Red Sox attack is again rolling. It greeted the now-cellar-dwelling Senators with 26 hits and a total of 44 bases. Included were eight doubles, two triples and a pair of home runs. The base hit department even overshadowed Tex Hughson, who produced his seventh victory in the form of a six-hitter.

Hit At Home

The power boys were Bobby Doerr, with three doubles; Jim Tabor, with two doubles and a homer; Ted Williams, with two doubles and a triple; Dom Di Maggio, with a two-bagger; Johnny Peacock, contributing a triple, and Tony Lupien, with his first homer. Williams had five out of nine for the afternoon, while Tabor blasted over a total of five runs. All of which suggests that if the Red Sox could maintain their upward push on the road, within the boundaries of hostile playing fields, they should be able to continue at Fenway.

For the first time in a month, Mike Ryba went to the mound. Limiting the visitors to three hits in the last 4⅔ innings of the opener, the relief artist bagged his first win of the year. Mike also showed his versatility by working the squeeze play for a run. With Joe Dobson forced back to the front line by twin bills, Ryba figures to be more valuable in the bull pen from now on.

Braves Win

However, not all of Boston's baseball news was created at Fenway. At Brooklyn, Casey Stengel and the Braves enjoyed their first triumph over the Dodgers since Aug. 16 of last year. Leo Durocher thought he could steal an extra day of rest for his starting mound corps by giving Hugh Casey, his relief ace, a fling at the Braves. But the B's had him out of there by the fourth inning. Manny Salvo hiked out of the bull pen and got credit for the game.

Incidentally, the win must have been a help to Salvo's spot in the organization. He had not won a game since April 26 and had given several sour exhibitions of the manly art of hurling. His control had been bad on most occasions, but this might be explained by lack of work. With the double-headers piling up, Stengel needs the big Californian.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Senators close here with a single tomorrow . . . There are some reserved seats left for Friday's twilight game between the Red Sox and Yankees, but only bleacher and unreserved grandstand seats are available for the holiday twin bill . . . Even most of the players, returning from the West, are unable to get seats for their friends . . . The Sox are high in praise of Dom Di Maggio's play in the West . . . Johnny Pesky leads the Sox with 87 hits.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	47	23	.671	...
Boston	42	27	.609	4½
Cleveland	41	33	.554	8
Detroit	41	35	.539	9
St. Louis	33	39	.458	15
Chicago	30	39	.435	16½
Philadelphia	30	48	.385	21
Washington	26	46	.361	22

Results June 30

Boston 9, Washington 8.
Boston 5, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 8, New York 5.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 1.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	48	20	.706	...
St. Louis	38	27	.585	8½
Cincinnati	39	32	.549	12
New York	36	35	.507	13½
Chicago	36	38	.486	15½
Pittsburgh	32	36	.471	16
Boston	33	43	.434	19
Philadelphia	19	50	.275	29½

Results June 30

Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 1.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Plans Mature for Football To Help Army Relief Funds

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—A schedule of big-time football for soldiers was outlined at the War Department today after the appointment of Grantland Rice, sports columnist, as head of a civilian corporation set up to handle details of the program.

Eight contests with teams of the National Pro League, five for the Army's western squad and three for the eastern soldiers' outfit have been booked for next fall.

Rice said his corporation, War Football Fund, Inc., would advise the Army on the gridiron program and would handle the financial end. All receipts from the contests will go to the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

50-Man Squads

Members of the squads will be drawn from the 1,000 or more professional and collegiate players now in the Army. Officers and enlisted men alike will be eligible. Each squad will number around 50.

"We're going to get the two best head coaches we can find," Rice said. "If men in the Army are unable to serve because of military duties, then we will find top-ranking civilians to handle the job."

Rice said Major Wallace Wade, now stationed at Fort Bragg, and Lieutenant Colonel Bob Neyland, with the Corps of Engineers, would be "ideal" choices.

Civilian Coaches

Civilians mentioned as possible choices for the jobs were Clark Shaughnessy, former Stanford mentor, now at Maryland, and Maurice (Clipper) Smith of Villanova.

The coaches will round up their squads early in August for three weeks' practice, with the Western group training at Los Angeles and the Eastern team at West Point, N. Y.

The schedule follows:

Western team: Aug. 20, Washington Redskins at Los Angeles; Sept. 5, Chicago Cardinals at Denver; Sept. 9, Detroit Lions at Detroit; Sept. 13, Green Bay Packers at Madison, Wis.; Sept. 20, New York Giants at an eastern city, probably Syracuse, N. Y.

Eastern team: Sept. 13, New York Giants at New York; Sept. 16, Brooklyn Dodgers at Jersey City; Sept. 20, Chicago Bears at Boston.

Rice estimated the eight games would bring in more than $300,000. Another $100,000 may go to the Relief Fund from the annual All Star contest in Chicago Aug. 28, he added.

BUY WAR BONDS and STAMPS
Retailers for Victory
ADAM HATS

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	77	4	15	2	13	.468
Doerr	247	31	65	11	34	.264
Williams	220	44	60	17	52	.336
Pesky	304	46	87	0	39	.290
Newsome	40	4	13	0	4	.325
Di Maggio	278	56	82	9	34	.299
Peacock	110	7	30	0	9	.273
Finney	145	25	39	0	14	.269
Tabor	300	33	68	4	39	.230
Fox	167	23	33	0	27	.359
Lupien	141	15	33	1	18	.234
Conroy	132	14	29	3	13	.220
Campbell	8	2	1	0	0	.125
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Lombardi	150	15	51	4	24	.321
Roberge	20	2	5	0	3	.250
Tobin	40	5	10	2	9	.250
Wasner	190	20	54	1	22	.284
Kluttz	134	12	32	0	14	.261
Holmes	285	34	70	2	25	.219
Miller	294	29	72	4	24	.245
Fernandez	261	32	75	3	31	.287
West	227	20	55	10	26	.242
Demaree	170	15	38	3	21	.224
Sisti	217	27	48	4	15	.221
Gromp	102	7	22	2	10	.216
Ross	107	9	23	3	15	.215
Cooper	24	12	10	0	2	.500
Cuccinello	40	1	12	0	4	.300
Masi	32	10	6	0	2	.188

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	5	3	0	1.000
Brown	16	4	1	.800
Newsome	14	4	1	.800
Hughson	16	7	2	.700
Judd	14	7	4	.636
Wagner	34	7	4	.636
Dobson	23	6	4	.600
Ryba	6	1	1	.500
Terry	9	2	4	.333
Butland	10	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	13	1	0	1.000
Tost	17	7	4	.636
Salvo	20	3	3	.500
Salvo	13	3	3	.500
Javery	21	6	9	.400
Tobin	10	4	10	.333
Errickson	16	2	5	.286
Earley	14	2	7	.222
Wallace	12	1	9	.100
Donovan	15	1	9	.100

Ice Rink Destroyed

QUEBEC (AP) — The Quebec Arena, home of the Quebec Aces of the Quebec Senior Hockey League, was destroyed by fire. Damage was estimated at $100,000.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 8 P. M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2100
Fenway Park KEN. 6021

Bobo Is Back —By Pap'

JUST A ROLLING STONE
Bobo
NEWSOM
HAS PLAYED WITH 15 BALL CLUBS IN ORGANIZED BASEBALL !!
HERE'S ONE ROLLING STONE THAT HAS GATHERED PLENTY OF MOSS —BOBO WAS PAID $33,000 BY THE TIGERS LAST SEASON !!
HE HAD A GREAT SEASON IN 1940 WHEN HE WON 21 GAMES
NEWSOM HAS PLENTY OF STUFF and A WORLD OF CONFIDENCE
HERE TODAY; GONE TOMORROW !!
WASHINGTON BOUGHT HIM FROM DETROIT BUT THERE'S NO TELLING WHERE HE'LL LAND BEFORE THE SEASON GETS UNDER WAY
PAP'

Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Red Sox Return to Fenway

Back from an eight won and only four lost western tour, which saw them reduce the Yankee lead in the American League to a mere 5½ games, the Red Sox were as chipper as a gang of graduating schoolboys. They were laughing and kidding one another as a couple of baseball writers arrived in the dugout at Fenway PaPrk.

"I had to laugh when Vern Kennedy struck you out on a three and two pitch at Cleveland the other day," said Lou Finney to Tony Lupien. "You didn't like it a bit."

"No, and I'll tell you why I didn't like it," said the Red Sox first baseman, without cracking a smile. "Because it was a bad ball. He didn't strike me out. I struck myself out. There's a difference."

Beat Myself

"It's no disgrace to strike out," said Dom Di Maggio.

"No," said Finney, still laughing. "I guess a fellow never should admit a pitcher fanned him."

"But I'm serious," Lupien said. "Look at the records. They never strike me out. Either the umpire does, or I beat myself by swinging when I shouldn't!"

A reporter asked Ted Williams if he thought the Red Sox could beat out the Yankees.

"Well, the season's only half over, remember," Williams answered. "It's hard to tell. Let's wait a while. It's a long race yet. We've been hustling, I'll say that. And those Yankees aren't as good as the New York papers would have you believe."

"You don't figure the Yankees are the sort of club that will collapse," Finney said. "Yet, you never can tell. If they lose two or three in Philadelphia before coming here, they may hit the chute. Sometimes it's hard to stop losing, once you get the habit. Even good ball clubs do it."

Lupien Helping

"We've got a good chance," Lupien said, pounding a bat on the floor of the dugout. "Our pitching has been wonderful. You would have had to see it to appreciate it. Wagner, Judd, Chase—all of the boys were good. Check the box scores and notice how many complete games we have had lately. Quite a few. The club is more settled now and it's hustling. But who am I to speak for the club? I'm just one guy."

As Lupien walked out to the batting cage Bobby Doerr said: "That guy at first base has helped this club. His batting average isn't high, but he's made his hits when they counted and he's driven in some important runs with fly balls."

A scribe jokingly asked Bill Conroy, the catcher, if he was taking bows for the recent successes of the pitching staff.

"It's no credit to me," Bill answered. "They throw the stuff. I just catch it and toss the ball back."

"You're wrong," Dom Di Maggio said. "I hear every pitcher on the ball club took you out to dinner during the western trip."

Conroy laughed. "Some of the boys should have treated you," Bill said to Dom, "the way you tore around the outfield and bases."

Called an Error

"You hit a ball good in Cleveland," Williams said to DiMaggio. "I mean the home run. It got out there quick."

"How about the one he hit off Ken Keltner's knee?" a writer said. "The ball rolled halfway to the dugout and Dom almost tried for two bases. Yet the scorer called it an error. They took one away from him at Detroit, too."

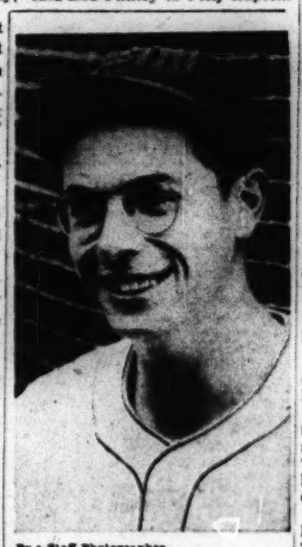
"Dom, your brother Joe has only one more home run than you, hasn't he?" asked Finney.

"Yes, and I'd sure like to get up with him, just for one day," said the Red Sox center fielder. "That's all—just one day. He'd hear plenty from me this week end."

"You should have seen the catch Dom made in Detroit," said Doerr. "He climbed up a wire screen and caught the ball. I don't see how Tris Speaker or anybody could have covered more ground than he did. I've never seen anything like it."

"They ought to hang one of those heavy nets from the top of the wall out there," said a scribe, pointing to center field. "Maybe you could go up it after a few."

"Listen," said Jim Tabor, the third baseman. "If they're going put up any nets around here, let them erect one out in front of me."



By a Staff Photographer

Dom Di Maggio

Associated Press; Wide World

Les Kennedy and (inset) Ben Loving

Kennedy, Fresh Pond golf pro, and the latter, from Longmeadow, wound up play in the Massachusetts State open golf championship yesterday tied at 288 and forced the play-off for first money and the title this morning.

Comeback by Long Meadow Pro Amazes Golf Gallery

By Gordon A. Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER HARBORS, Cape Cod, July 1—Playing beautiful, steady golf from tee to green, Ben Loving of Longmeadow won the Massachusetts State open golf championship here this morning, when he defeated Les Kennedy of Fresh Pond by six strokes in an 18-hole play-off. Loving shot a 72 and Kennedy 78, after both had totaled 286 to tie for the title at the conclusion of the regulation 72-hole distance yesterday.

The little Longmeadow professional, who now possesses his second major title (he is the present New England P. G. A. titlist), was a model of steadiness as he toured the course in even par figures of 36 on each nine. He only missed two greens out of 18 and only made two mistakes which cost him strokes. He three putted the 9th for one bogey and drove into the woods at the 11th, but made these up by getting birdies at the long second and 14th holes.

Kennedy in Trouble

His opponent, on the other hand, had trouble from the minute he hit his first drive. He went one stroke down when he wound up in the rough, hit a tree on his second and took a five, thus giving Loving a lead he never relinquished.

Loving went two up on the second hole with a birdie 4 and maintained or bettered that margin thereafter. Twice on short holes Kennedy put his drive up against trees where he could not hit direct and wound up with bogies. Altogether the Fresh Pond professional hit only seven greens in regulation figures.

The cards:									
Out									
Par	4	5	3	5	3	4	4	4	—36
Loving	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	5	—36
Kennedy	5	5	3	5	3	5	5	4	—39
In									
Par	3	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	—36
Loving	3	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	—36—72
Kennedy	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—36—78

Yesterday was the story of a golfer who had a championship apparently won, who let it slip from his grasp, and who then came back to force a tie for the title only by a display of courage and gameness unsurpassed in the annals of golf.

There have been stories before about grand finishes on the links, of golfer's who have pulled off the right shot at the right time when all had seemed in vain. But there is none that can better the performance delivered here yesterday by Loving.

Comparable Golf

When grand shots and great spurts under pressure are brought up, Gene Sarazen's eagle which tied Craig Wood in the Masters' Tournament at Augusta, Ga., always gets prominent mention, as does Jug McSpaden's famous slice through the trees to the 13th green in the Massachusetts open here at Oyster Harbors a year ago. But history will forever record Loving's feat of scoring birdies on three of the last four holes under pressure in the present State open—and barely missing his fourth birdie in a row at the 18th.

Oddly enough these same last four holes have been the deciding factors in the last two State opens. On them McSpaden really won his title last year and on them Loving earned his right to today's play-off.

Andersen Thrilled

A year ago McSpaden and Paul Runyan put on a private duel over the last 18 holes, other competitors having been distanced, and came to the 15th all even. Jug birdied the 15th and 16th for a two-stroke lead and added another stroke at the final hole. Loving, striving to make up a three-stroke deficit, birdied the 15th, 16th, and 17th in a row and saw his bid for his fourth birdie in succession slide past the cup at the 18th.

"Birdies on three of the last four holes?" asked host pro Gene Andersen later, after finishing in a tie for sixth at 298 with Harry Nettleladt of Avon, Conn., and Jerry Gianferante of Woburn. "That's wonderful. That's amazing," he exclaimed.

Started With Lead

Loving started out yesterday morning with a two-stroke lead over Kennedy as the final 36 holes got underway. At the three-quarters mark he had boosted the advantage to three strokes and by the fifth hole of the final round was four full strokes to the good, enough of a lead for anyone who was playing as soundly as Ben to be a shoo' in for the title.

Came, however, the sixth hole, which will forever loom large in Loving's memory, for before he had finished with this par-four-dog-leg, he had zoomed to a seven and wasted three strokes of his lead.

When Loving stood on the 13th tee later, he was told that Les had finished with a score of 286 and that even if he (Loving) finished in par figures he would have a 289 through having lost strokes on the 12th, 13th, and 14th holes.

Concentration Back

A less determined golfer might have given up then and there. Not so Loving. "That 7 I had on No. 6 hole bothered me right up to that moment," he said later in the locker room, "but when I found out what I had to do I got my concentration back. I knew I could do it for some reason." His birdies came about through putting his second shot six inches from the pin at No. 15, reaching home in two and two-putting the par five 16th, and sinking a 15-footer at the short 17th.

There was so much drama attached to Loving's performance that Kennedy's steady rounds of 73-72 yesterday were rather dwarfed. If the Fresh Pond pro had not caught a trap at the 18th to take a five, however, he would have won the championship. As it was he deserved credit for finishing ahead of such golfers as McSpaden, who had 287, and Runyan, who had 288. Jug himself came through in brilliant style yesterday, for after being eight strokes off the pace after the first 36 holes Monday, he just missed causing a triple tie and he three-putted the 72nd green to miss out.

Ted Bishop of Woodland, New England amateur champion, won the prize for being low amateur with his fifth-place 293, a distinction he enjoyed with Willie Turnesa last year and all alone the year before. Bill Blaney, M. G. A. President, was second amateur at an even 300, while Sergt. Bobby Knowles of Camp Edwards was third at 304.

Splitting the Fairways

The last play-off for the State open title took place at Belmont in 1933 . . . Ted Turner beat Frank Dickey after both had scored 290's . . . Other play-offs occurred in 1913, '14, '16, '21 and '24 . . . Neither Loving nor Kennedy had ever been in a play-off before.

* * *

Kennedy says the experience he gained playing on the pro winter circuit has made his golf game . . . "It gave me confidence and poise," he says, "and it does not bother me as to who my playing companions are or what they are doing" . . . Kennedy played with McSpaden yesterday.

* * *

The winner of the play-off was to receive first prize money of $200 with the runner-up getting $100 . . . Other awards were distributed as follows: McSpaden, $75; Runyan, $50; Andersen, Nettleladt, and Gianferante, $21.65 each; and Elmer Reed of Nashua, N. H., $10.

* * *

Bill Blaney was pleased over his showing . . . Twelve years ago when he played Brae Burn in the Open he had a score of 312 and tied for fifth . . . This year he was 12 strokes lower and came in ninth . . . If he had this year's score 12 years ago he would have won by five strokes . . . The 1930 winner was Joe Turnesa at 305.

Field Volunteers

WINNIPEG (CP)—Wilf Field, Winnipeg hockey star who played defence for New York Americans in the National Hockey League for the past four seasons, volunteered for air crew duties in the Royal Canadian Air Force here. Field played with Winnipeg Monarchs before turning to professional hockey in 1935.

Forty Dozen Baseballs In

Forty dozens of baseballs (480 in round numbers) have been sent to the armed service by Barbara Tyler from the Red Sox front office.

All baseballs fouled into the stands and returned to the ushers have been dropped into the wire baskets at each dugout and Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard get them.

Mullin Welcome To Cochrane In Service Line-Up

GREAT LAKES, Ill., July 1 (AP)—The line-up of the all-service team was set officially at 20 players yesterday. Then Pat Mullin showed up. It was as welcome a surprise as could have ever hit a manager.

The former Detroit Tigers outfielder, although invited to play July 7 on the team that will face the winner of the major league All-Star game the night before, had not put in an appearance and had been given up as too involved in military training—the same reason that keeps Hank Greenberg, Hugh Mulcahy and others out.

But the deeply-tanned Mullin made his way from an Army reception center at New Cumberland, Pa., and promptly joined in a workout with a dozen others assembled here.

The rest of the players are members of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station team, who were in Cincinnati to play a combined squad of Reds and Chicago Cubs last night.

Minor Leagues

Results June 30
By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 12, Syracuse 2.
Montreal 7, Rochester 6.
Newark 12, Baltimore 4.
Toronto 7, Buffalo 4 (11 innings).

American Association

Kansas City 2-1, Indianapolis 0-8.
Toledo 2, St. Paul 1 (10 innings).
Louisville 3, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis at Columbus, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 12, Portland 7.
San Diego 3, Los Angeles 0.
Sacramento 5, Oakland 4.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Albany 3-2, Springfield 0-2.
Williamsport 5, Scranton 2.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Elmira 2.
Hartford at Binghamton, postponed.

Southern Association

Atlanta 10, Knoxville 1.
Nashville 8, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham at Memphis, postponed.
New Orleans at Little Rock, 2, postponed.

Texas League

San Antonio 6, Shreveport 0.
Tulsa 2, Fort Worth 1.
Other games postponed.

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BOSTON

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Next to Mechanics Building
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704 Washington 632 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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Complete Luncheon 45c
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In cool, attractive gardens
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Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 65c

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DAILY DINNERS 75c, $1
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Charming Atmosphere • Delicious Food
Moderate Prices
Sunday Dinners, 75c, 1 to 8 KINGSLEY 9100

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	248,480
1942 volume to date	51,784,756
1941 volume to date	63,666,932

Stocks Easy; Leaders In Mild Decline

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Stocks were under a slight downward pull today as buyers remained extremely wary in view of ominous reports from Egypt.

For most of the leaders the losses were trifling, but a few of the industrial specialties slid off a point or more. Despite isolated recoveries declines were widely distributed in the final hour.

Volume was low throughout, total transfers for the five hours approximating 200,000 shares.

A bit lower most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, General Electric, Johns-Manville, Texas Co. and Great Northern preferred.

Eastman Kodak fell as much as 2¾ points on small offerings. Owens-Illinois and American Can each were down a point or more at the worst. Allied Chemical recorded an early gain of around 2 and American Telephone, after morning heaviness, rallied for a fractional advance.

The bond market was hesitant today, the main list moving in a narrow circle with the trend generally mixed near the final hour.

Trading continued active in Wisconsin Central, Superior & Duluth division 4s, but the loss was held to around a point in comparison with Tuesday's washout of more than 13 points.

Four regulatory bodies—the Stock Exchange, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Security Dealers and the New York State Attorney General—continued their investigation into trading in the issue which collapsed immediately after the Canadian Pacific Railway announced it was not interested in the bonds.

Corporates adding slight sums included Western Pacific 5s, Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s, Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, International Telephone 5s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Unchanged to a shade lower were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, New Haven collateral 6s, Republic Steel 4¼s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

U. S. Governments were quiet on the stock exchange and outside markets.

Little change was shown in the foreign dollar list.

Manufacturers Urged to Keep On Advertising

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—John H. Morse, chief of commercial and economic information for the U. S. Department of Commerce, asserted that manufacturers should keep on advertising their good name to the public, even if they don't have much goods to offer for sale during wartime.

He told the National Industrial Advertisers' Association that:

"Advertising has never yet received the credit which is its due for the part which it has played in the growth and maintenance of our free press and free radio. Our belief in the value of advertising in wartime carries into the peace period with the same unbroken continuity which your campaigns should have to be most effective. It is late, but not too late, to begin to look upon the postwar period as the greatest opportunity business has ever had.

Mr. Morse brought to the advertising men's convention a message from Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones that:

"If there were no other reasons why the Department of Commerce believes in advertising, the contributions to speeding war work which the great commercial information industry of the country is making would be sufficient explanation for our faith in this essential ingredient of a free society."

Steel Deliveries Improve in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Substantial improvement in deliveries of steel plates to shipyards and slight increases in deliveries of other critical war steels were developments this week in the Alabama heavy industrial area.

Plate production was pushed to new peaks by new facilities and by improvement in operating methods.

Steel ingot production remained unchanged at 95 per cent of capacity. Iron output also was at 95 per cent, one large blast furnace being down for repairs.

The improved plate situation has not been sufficient, industrial sources said, to allow placing of orders for plates without A-1-A priority, except under Government directive. Most of the plate backlog here carries A-1-A priority.

Bolivian Pact Boosts Tin Sales to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced an agreement to increase the production of tin in Bolivia for sale to the United States.

Mr. Jones said the United States had agreed to take a larger amount of tin and to pay a higher price for it. The agreement was signed by representatives of Bolivian tin producers and the Metals Reserve Company.

The price will be 60 cents per pound f. o. b. Chilean and Peruvian ports on the tin content of material delivered from Bolivia.

New England May Business At High Level

By the Associated Press

General business activity in New England during May remained at about the same high level as that which prevailed in April, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported in its monthly review.

Total revenue freight carloadings were 83,381, compared with 108,461 for the corresponding period a year ago, and the report attributed the decline to a successful campaign to load all cars to capacity.

The May sales volume of 119 department stores and apparel shops was .2 per cent larger than a year ago, boosting to 17 per cent above May, 1941, the volume reported for the first five months of this year.

Boot and shoe production, estimated at 14,252,000 pairs, declined 9 per cent from the April production and 6.7 per cent below May of last year.

The volume of total construction contracts was $33,210,000, a 34.7 per cent decrease from April and 26 per cent smaller than in May a year ago. However, the volume for the first five months of 1942 was valued at 10.8 per cent more than for the corresponding months last year.

Raw cotton consumed in mills was 107,770 bales, as compared with 118,827 bales in April and 103,899 in May of last year, but the first five months' figure was 8.5 per cent higher than in the same period in 1941.

In Rhode Island, during May, the number of wage-earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments was .7 per cent less than in April but was 2 per cent higher than in May, 1941. Aggregate pay rolls were 1.6 per cent higher than in April and 20.5 per cent above May a year ago.

Phillips Petroleum Seeks Interest In Panhandle Pipe Line

NEW YORK (AP)—The Phillips Petroleum Co. is negotiating with the Columbia Gas & Electric System for purchase of the latter's controlling interest in the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., it was learned.

The Securities and Exchange Commission last March ordered Columbia and its subsidiary, Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corp., to sever their relationship with the Panhandle company within a year.

In 1935, the Government brought action against Columbia alledging it dominated Panhandle to prevent competition. A consent decree was signed in 1936 and as a result the voting power of Columbia's majority holdings of the pipe line were placed with a trustee.

The Panhandle system embraces more than 2,700 miles of line by which natural gas is piped to some of the largest industrial centers of the Midwest. The Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. is an important minority holder of the shares of the Panhandle company.

Phillips Petroleum has more than 2,000,000 acres of oil and gas lands located principally in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

Auto and Aircraft Trades Seen Staying In Respective Fields

NEW YORK (AP)—The new president of the Packard Motor Car Co. said that after peace returns the presently merged automobile and aircraft industries would each operate in its own field.

George T. Christopher, recently made head of the company, said:

"The war has brought about a pooling of aircraft and automotive practices and of our tremendous engineering and manufacturing resources which will not only bring victory but which is certain to create far greater individual progress in the two fields than peacetime practices could have created."

The Packard automobile plants are converted entirely to war work. Mr. Christopher, refraining from any predictions on what the postwar car would look like, said "anyone attempting now to design such a car would be a fool."

Mackay-Laidlaw Firms to Merge

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The old Wall Street firms of Mackay & Co. and Laidlaw & Co. will combine tomorrow.

Three former partners and most of Mackay's staff will become associated with Laidlaw. Capt. Malcolm S. Mackay, senior Mackay partner, will become a special partner in Laidlaw while in active flying service with the U. S. Marine Corps.

The firms' histories go back 100 years, Laidlaw being established in 1842 and Mackay tracing its origin to 1830.

Blaw-Knox Cuts Dividend

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—The Blaw-Knox Co. has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 9. The previous distribution was 15 cents last May 1. In 1941 four payments of 15 cents each were made. William P. Witherow, president, said that in view of the unsettled tax situation and other uncertainties growing out of the war economy there could be no definite dividend policy by the management. The matter of distributions, he added, would be reviewed from time to time.

1942 High Low | Stks (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High Low Close Net Ch'ge

49½ 37 Abbott L 1.60a 2 43½ 43 43½Jun26
48¾ 41½ Acme Stl (4) 1 43 43 43 + ½
7½ 5½ Adams E .15e 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
20½ 18¾ Adams-Mil (1) 1 [illegible] 19½ 19½Jun26
12¾ 10 Addressog Mar 5 12 12 12
38¼ 29½ Air Reduct 1a 5 31½ 30¼ 31½ + ½
2¾ 1¾ Alaska Juneau 2 3 3 3
½ ⅛ Allegheny Cp 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
5⅞ 3½ Allegh pf ww 1 4 4 4
6 3½ Allgh pf 5.50ww 1 4 4 4 — ½
17 9¾ Allegh pr pf 1 10½ 10½ 10½Jun30
23¾ 16 Alleg L S .85e 2 17¼ 17¼ 17¼Jun29
5¼ 3¾ Allen Ind (1g) 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼Jun26
141 118½ Al Ch&Dye 4a 2 134½ 133½ 134½ + 2½
12½ 10 Allied Kid (7) 3 10 10 10 Jun12
14½ 11½ Allied Mi 1.40a 3 12¾ 12¾ 12¾
6½ 4 Allied St .30e 5 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝ + ⅛
8⅜ 6⅝ Allied St pf 5 1 66¾ 66¾ 66¾Jun22
30¼ 22 Allis-C M 1.50a 3 23¾ 23⅜ 23⅝ — ⅛
16¾ 14⅜ Alpha P C 1.40 2 17¼ 17¼ 17¼Jun26
1½ ¾ Amal Leather 1 ¾ ¾ ¾Jun29
18⅞ 14 Amal Lpf 1.75g 1 14 14 14 Jun23
56 43 Amerada Pet 2 3 51¾ 51¼ 51 — ¼
23⅜ 18¾ Am A Ch 1.20 1e 8 18¾ 18⅜ 18⅜Jun30
48¼ 34¼ Am Airl 1.40g 1 34 34 34 Jun30
7¾ 5⅞ Am Bk N .30a 4 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜ + ¼
5¼ 3½ Am Beech 1.40 3 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜ + ⅛
33 23 Am Br Sh .60e 8 24 24 24 — ¼
1⅞ 1½ Am Cable & R 9 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Jun29
70½ 56⅞ Am Can 2½a 9 66⅞ 65 65½ —2½
166 150 Am Can pf (7) 1 162½ 162½ 162½Jun16
3 20 AmCar&Fdy 1 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ — ¼
733a 551/2 Am C F pf 3½e 1 58¼ 58½ 58¾Jun26
20½ 16 Am Ch&C 1e 4 16½ 16¼ 16½Jun30
110 105 Am Ch&C pf 5 1 108 108 108 Jun25
95 69 Am Chicle(4a) 1 85 85 85 Jun30
5¼ 3⅞ Am Colortype 1 4⅜ 4½ 4½Jun26
9⅞ ⅞ AmDistill 2 9 9 9 Jun29
22¾ 14½ AmCSug 1½e 4 a14¾ 14¼ 14½ — ¼
⅞ ⅝ Am Encaus Tit 5 11 11 11 Jun29
6 3¼ Am Europ .40g 5 4 4 4 Jun30
21¼ 16¼ Am Export 1.5e 5 20¼ 20¼ 20¾ — ¼
⅝ ⅜ Am & For Pow 7 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝Jun30
24½ 16¼ AFPSpcl .60a 1 21 21 21 Jun26
⅛ 1⅛ AFPSpf .70a 2 24½ 24½ 24½ — ¼
2⅜ 1½ Am & F P 2pf 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Jun23
32 25⅝ Am-H SS 1.15e 2 26 26 26 Jun26
3½ 1¾ Am Hide&Lea 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Jun22
36 33½ Am HL pf (3) 1 33¾ 33¼ 33¾Jun30
47¼ 36½ Am Hm P 2.40 1 47 47 47 — ¼
⅜ 1⅛ Am Ice 10 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Jun30
31 25 Am Ice pf 1 31 31 1 + ¼
4 2¼ Am Internat'l 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
7 5¾ Am Inv III .80 7 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞Jun29
1¾ ⅝ Am Locomotive 6 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝ — ⅛
89½ 65 Am Lpf 3½a 7 68 68 68
11½ ¾ Am M&F .40e 1 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
5¼ 4 Am M & Met 6 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
23¾ 16 Am Metal (1) 1 17½ 17½ 17½
⅛ ⅛ Am Pow & Lt 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ + ⅛
26¼ 15½ APLSdpf2¾a 2 17 16⅞ 17 Jun29
22 12½ APLS5pf2.19% 7 14½ 14½ 14½Jun30
4⅞ 3¼ Am R&S .15e 6 4¾ 4½ 4½ — ⅛
1¢ 9½ Am Re M 1g 4 9½ 9½ 9½
6½ 4¾ Am Sat R 1a 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞Jun29
9 6¼ Am Seat 10e 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛Jun30
43 35½ Am Smelt (2) 4 36¾ 36¾ 36¾ — ⅛
47 32½ Am S&R pf 7 1 138½ 138½ 138½Jun30
34¼ 2⅝ Am Snuff 2.20a 4 32 3 32 —1¼
20⅞ 16⅜ Am Sti Fdr 1e 3 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
12 9⅝ Am Stores 2 10 10 10 Jun23
10⅞ 7½ Am Stov 1.20 2 10¼ 9⅞ 9⅞Jun22
21¼ 15 Am Sugar (2e) 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ — ¼
97½ 78⅛ Am Sug pf 7 1 86½ 86½ 86½Jun30
23½ 17¾ Am Sm Tob 1a 2 19½ 19½ 19½ — ¼
134⅛ 101¼ Am Tel&Tel 9 9 111⅛ 110¼ 111⅛ +1¼
49¾ 33½ Am Tob 1.50e 3 42¼ 42 42
50¾ 34⅞ Am To B 1.50a 4 43¾ 43½ 43¾ + ⅛
143⅜ 120 Am Tob pf (6) 1 123½ 123½ 123½Jun23
2 2⅛ Am Type Fdrs 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛ + ⅛
4⅞ 2 Am Viscose 1e 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
116½ 108¼ Am Visc pf(5) 4 116 115¾ 116
3¼ 1⅞ Am Water Wks 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛ + ¼
70¼ 41¼ Am WW 1pf 6 1 42¾ 42½ 42½ —
3⅜ 3¼ Am Woolen 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾Jun29
76½ 54 Am Wool pf 2½ 1 55 55 55 + ¼
5⅞ 3½ Am Zinc L&S 8 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝Jun29
50 38½ Am Z ppf2¼a 1 38¾ 38¾ 38¾Jun23
28⅜ 22¾ Anaconda (1e) 12 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅜ — ¼
17 12¾ Anchor H .15e 15 14⅞ 15 Jun 4
10 7¾ Anden Cap 4½e 1 8 8 8 Jun25
1⅛ ¼ A P W Paper 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛Jun25
35 27⅞ Arch D M 1e 1 30 30 30 Jun30
111⅜ 107½ Arm Del pf 7 1 108½ 108½ 108½
4½ 2¾ Armour 10 3 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
67½ 51 Arm pr pf4¼a 1 52⅜ 52⅜ 52½Jun30
66 53 Arm Ltr pf 4 1 56 55½ 55¼Apr25
7 2½ Armstr C 1.50 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞ 27
7¼ 5¼ Armstr C 1.5e 1 6 6 6 Jun25
9 2½ Artloom .15e 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝ + ⅛
6¼ 4¼ Asso Dry Gds 1 4½ 4½ 4½
77½ 61½ Assd Dg1pf 4 10 64 63 64 Jun24
8⅜ 53 As DG 2pf 7a 1 53 53 53 Jun29
26 20 Associates 1 2 25½ 25½ 25½Jun19
36 27½ Atch T&SF 2e 43 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝ — ⅛
70 60¼ At T&SF pf 5 1 62⅞ 62⅞ 62⅞ — ¼
26 19¾ Atl Ctl L 1g 1 21⅞ 21½ 21½ + ⅛
34 16¼ Atl G&WI 3g 4 16¾ 16½ 16½Jun24
45½ 33 AG&WIpf2½e 2 38¼ 38 38¼Jun30
43½ 14¾ Atl Refin .40e 5 16¾ 16¾ 16¾
109¾ 100 Atl Refin pf 4 1 100⅞ 100⅞ 100⅞Jun30
7 6⅛ Atlas Corp 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
50¼ 46¾ Atlas Pw pf 3 1 48 48 48 — ¼
7 4¾ Atlas Pw 1½pf 1 45 45 45 Jun29
⅛ ⅛ Atlas T'k .30g 3 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jun30
2⅝ 1⅛ Austin Nichols 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Jun18
4½ 3¾ Avnet Co .10e 4 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞ + ⅛

B

14¼ 9¼ Baldw Loco cl 8 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
4½ 2⅝ Balt & Ohio 5 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅞
7¾ 4½ Balt & Ohio pf 7 5¼ 5¼ 5¼Jun30
4 2 Bangor & Ar 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼Jun29
40¾ 6⅜ Barker Asphalt 3 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅛ — ⅛
6 4½ Barker Br (1g) 4 5 5 5 Jun10
11½ 8⅜ Barnsdall .60 5 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
48⅛ 12¾ Bash Ir Wk 1e 2 13 13 13
21¾ 15½ Bayuk Cig 1.40 1 19 19 19 Jun30
24½ 20 Beat Cream 1a 3 22½ 22½ 22½Jun24
104½ 103 Beat pf ww (5) 1 103 103 103 Apr25
106 102⅜ Beat Cr pf (5) 1 103¾ 103¾ 103¾Apr18
110¾ 64 Beech-Nut 4a 1 86 86 86 Jun30
7½ 6¾ Beld-Hem .80 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞Jun29
16⅜ 9¾ Bell Arc (2g) 1 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
39½ 28¾ Bendix Av (2g) 3 29½ 29¼ 29½ — ⅛
14 9⅞ Bend-I L .77e 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾Jun30
52 46½ Ben Is pf 2½g 1 51¾ 51¾ 51¾Jun29
24⅜ 5.75e Ben Co 1.60a 1 20 20 20 Jun29
44½ 43½ Bethlehem 3e 4 45¾ 45⅝ 45⅝ — ⅛
147 103¾ Beth Stl pf 7 3 [illegible] [illegible] 105 — ¼
24 18¼ Bigelow-S 1e 2 22⅜ 22⅛ 22⅛ — ⅛
19¾ 14¾ Black-Dk 1.60 6 15⅞ 15¾ 15¾Jun22
7⅛ 5¼ Blaw-Kn .15e 2 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
14½ 11¼ Blind&Lou 1ve 1 11½ 11½ 11½
21¾ 13⅜ Boeing Av 1e 11 15¼ 15⅛ 15⅜ + ⅛
31¾ 25 Bohn A&B (2) 1 28½ 28½ 28½ — ¼
17¾ 13⅜ Bond Str 1.60 3 14 14 14 Jun30
20½ 18⅜ Borden (.60a) 15 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅜
24 19¼ Borg-War .80e 23 23 22¼ 22½ — ⅛
2½ 1¼ Boston&Maine 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼Jun29
30¾ 25 Bower R B (3) 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼Jun30
18½ 15 Breeing C 1ve 1 15 15 15 M'y22
9¼ 7⅞ Bridgep't Br 1 7½ 7⅜ 7½
19½ 15¼ Briggs Mfg(2) 6 18 17¾ 17¾ — ⅛
29½ 26 Briggs&St (3) 1 28 28 28 Jun15
43 30 Bristol 1.10e 1 35 35 35 Jun30
1¼ 1 Bkly & Q Tran 10 11 11 11
1¼ 1 Bkly-Man Tran 30 1 2 1 Jun19
9¾ 7 Bkl U Gas 1ae 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾Jun30
35 28½ Brown Shoe (2) 2 28¾ 28¼ 28¼ — ¼
14 9⅞ Brun-Bal 1ae 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾Jun27
8⅞ 6½ Bucyrus-E .30e 1 6½ 6½ 6½ — ¼
3¾ 2¼ Budd Mfg 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Jun30
7½ 6 Budd Wh(1g) 1 6½ 6½ 6½Jun30
15¾ 11½ Buffalo F .45e 1 12 12 12 Jun 6
23 16¼ Bullard Co 2 16½ 16½ 16½Jun30
26 19½ Bulova Wat(2) 1 23 23 23 Jun23
19¼ 14⅞ Burlin M 1.40 1 16½ 16⅝ 16½ — ⅛
55½ 53 Burling pf 2¾ 1 55 55 55 Jun25
7¾ 6¼ Burr Add .30e 8 7¾ 7½ 7¾ + ⅛
3½ 2½ Bush Terminal 1 2½ 2½ 2½
6¼ 5½ Butler Br .60a 2 5½ 5½ 5½Jun30
20⅝ 19½ Butler pf 1½g 1 20½ 20½ 20½
3⅝ 2½ Butte C&Zinc 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Jun27
8¼ 6½ Byers (AM) 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞Jun29
12¼ 10 Byron J'n 1.20a 3 12¼ 12 12¼ + ⅛

C

19¾ 16½ Calif Pk 1½g 3 16¾ 16⅝ 16⅝ — ⅛
50⅞ 16½ Calif P pf 2½g 1 50¾ 50¾ 50¾Apr14
1¼ ½ Callahan Z-Ld 2 ½ ½ ½
⅞ 9⅝ Cal & Hecla 1 6 5⅞ 5⅞Jun30
15½ 11⅞ Camps Wy 1.20 1 13 13 13 — ¼
⅞ ⅝ Canada Dr .60 9 11¾ 11¼ 11¾ + ⅛
6⅞ 3½ Canadian Pac 1 4 4 4
3½ 2½ Cannon Mills 2 1 30 30 30
2½ 1¾ Capital Ad A 1 2½ 2½ 2½
23 23 Carpen S 1.15e 1 23 23 23
3 2¼ Carrier-C .10e 2 2½ 2½ 2½Jun30
70¾ 54¾ Case (J I) 1.60 1 66 66 66 Jun25
42 30 Caterpil Tr 2 7 33⅞ 33⅛ 33⅞ — ¼
21¼ 15 Celanese 1e 3 18 17⅞ 17⅞ — ⅛
8¼ 6½ Celotex (1) 3 7 6¾ 7 + ⅛
23½ 16 Cent Aqu 1.40e 3 16½ 16¼ 16½Jun30
2¼ 1½ Cent Foundry 4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝Jun29
3½ 1½ Cent RR NJ 2 2¼ 2 2¼Jun30
18 11 CenVioleta 1e 1 11 11 11
3¼ 2 Century Rib M 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
31¼ 27 Cerro de P (4) 2 29¼ 29¼ 29¼
2½ 1¾ Cert-Ined Proc 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
19 16 Chain Belt 1.40 3 16½ 16 16 Jun22
20½ 18⅜ Borden (.60a) 15 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅜
24 19¼ Borg-War .80e 23 23 22¼ 22½ — ⅛
2½ 1¼ Boston&Maine 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼Jun29
30¾ 25 Bower R B (3) 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼Jun30
18½ 15 Breeing C 1ve 1 15 15 15 M'y22
9¼ 7⅞ Bridgep't Br 1 7½ 7⅜ 7½
19½ 15¼ Briggs Mfg(2) 6 18 17¾ 17¾ — ⅛
29½ 26 Briggs&St (3) 1 28 28 28 Jun15
43 30 Bristol 1.10e 1 35 35 35 Jun30
1¼ 1 Bkly & Q Tran 10 11 11 11
1¼ 1 Bkly-Man Tran 30 1 2 1 Jun19
9¾ 7 Bkl U Gas 1ae 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾Jun30
35 28½ Brown Shoe (2) 2 28¾ 28¼ 28¼ — ¼
14 9⅞ Brun-Bal 1ae 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾Jun27
8⅞ 6½ Bucyrus-E .30e 1 6½ 6½ 6½ — ¼
3¾ 2¼ Budd Mfg 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Jun30
7½ 6 Budd Wh(1g) 1 6½ 6½ 6½Jun30
15¾ 11½ Buffalo F .45e 1 12 12 12 Jun 6
23 16¼ Bullard Co 2 16½ 16½ 16½Jun30
26 19½ Bulova Wat(2) 1 23 23 23 Jun23
19¼ 14⅞ Burlin M 1.40 1 16½ 16⅝ 16½ — ¼
55½ 53 Burling pf 2¾ 1 55 55 55 Jun25
7¾ 6¼ Burr Add .30e 8 7¾ 7½ 7¾ + ⅛
3½ 2½ Bush Terminal 1 2½ 2½ 2½
6¼ 5½ Butler Br .60a 2 5½ 5½ 5½Jun30
20⅝ 19½ Butler pf 1½g 1 20½ 20½ 20½
3⅝ 2½ Butte C&Zinc 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Jun27
8¼ 6½ Byers (AM) 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞Jun29
12¼ 10 Byron J'n 1.20a 3 12¼ 12 12¼ + ⅛

C

19¾ 16½ Calif Pk 1½g 3 16¾ 16⅝ 16⅝ — ⅛
50⅞ 16½ Calif P pf 2½g 1 50¾ 50¾ 50¾Apr14
1¼ ½ Callahan Z-Ld 2 ½ ½ ½
⅞ 9⅝ Cal & Hecla 1 6 5⅞ 5⅞Jun30
15½ 11⅞ Camps Wy 1.20 1 13 13 13 — ¼
⅞ ⅝ Canada Dr .60 9 11¾ 11¼ 11¾ + ⅛
6⅞ 3½ Canadian Pac 1 4 4 4
3½ 2½ Cannon Mills 2 1 30 30 30
2½ 1¾ Capital Ad A 1 2½ 2½ 2½
23 23 Carpen S 1.15e 1 23 23 23
3 2¼ Carrier-C .10e 2 2½ 2½ 2½Jun30
70¾ 54¾ Case (J I) 1.60 1 66 66 66 Jun25
42 30 Caterpil Tr 2 7 33⅞ 33⅛ 33⅞ — ¼
21¼ 15 Celanese 1e 3 18 17⅞ 17⅞ — ⅛
8¼ 6½ Celotex (1) 3 7 6¾ 7 + ⅛
23½ 16 Cent Aqu 1.40e 3 16½ 16¼ 16½Jun30
2¼ 1½ Cent Foundry 4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝Jun29
3½ 1½ Cent RR NJ 2 2¼ 2 2¼Jun30
18 11 CenVioleta 1e 1 11 11 11
3¼ 2 Century Rib M 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
31¼ 27 Cerro de P (4) 2 29¼ 29¼ 29¼
2½ 1¾ Cert-Ined Proc 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
19 16 Chain Belt 1.40 3 16½ 16 16 Jun22
20½ 18⅜ Borden (.60a) 15 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅜
24 19¼ Borg-War .80e 23 23 22¼ 22½ — ⅛
7½ 5½ Chesap Corp 1 6½ 6½ 6½Jun 9
36¾ 27½ Ches & Ohio 5 29¾ 29¼ 29¾ — ½
98 89 Ches & O of 4½ 1 93½ 93½ 93½Jun25
4 2¼ Chic Corp 4 3¼ 3¼ 3¼Jun22
1¾ ⅝ Chi & E Ill 3 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ — ⅛

1942 High Low | Stks (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High Low Close Net Ch'ge

5 2¼ Chi&E Ill A 2 3 3 3 — ⅛
2¾ 1½ Chi Gr West 1 1½ 1½ 1½Jun30
13½ 8¾ Chi Gr W pf 3 10½ 10½ 10½ — ⅛
5½ 4½ Chi Mail 1.40g 1 5 5 Jun19
17½ 12½ Chi Pn T 1½e 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾Jun26
39¾ 33 Chi PT cv pf 3 1 35 35 35 + ½
52 49 CPT pr pf 2½g 1 48¾ 48¾ 48¾Jun27
⅛ ⅛ Chi Rk Is & P 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jun 8
⅛ ⅛ CRI & P 6pf 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
⅛ ⅛ CRI & P 7pf 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jun29
11¾ 8¾ Chi Yel Cab 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾Jun25
13½ 11½ Chickasha (1) 1 11½ 11½ 11½ — ⅛
2¼ 1¼ Childs Co 2 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ + ⅛
62½ 43½ Chrysler Cp 2e 10 99½ 98½ 98⅝ — ⅛
16½ 9 City I&F 1.20 2 10 10 10
3 2¼ City Stores 6 2½ 2½ 2½Jun19
34½ 28 Clark Eq 1½a 3 29¼ 28 28 Jun24
29 22 Cleve C & I 1a 1 23½ 22½ 22½ —1½
44 32¼ Climax 1.20a 5 35½ 35½ 35½ + ½
36½ 25¾ Clett P Lea 2 30¼ 30¼ 30¼ + ¼
79¾ 56½ Coca Cola 1½e 3 75¾ 75¾ 75¾ + ¼
63½ 55½ Coca Cola A 3 1 58¾ 58¾ 58¾Jun16
14½ 11½ Colgate-P ⅓ 3 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ — ⅛
105½ 97¼ Colg-P pf 4½a 3 101 101 101 Jun29
14½ 10⅝ Collins & A 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼Jun30
18½ 13½ Col Fuel&I 1a 4 13¾ 13⅜ 13⅜Jun23
13⅜ 8½ Col Br A .60e 5 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
13½ 8¾ Col Br B .60e 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
1¾ 1¼ Col G&E .10g 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
54 32¼ Col G&E pfA 6 1 35¾ 35¾ 35¾ +1¼
7¼ 5½ Columbia Pict 4 7½ 7½ 7½Jun30
49½ 24 Colum Pyf2¼a 2 28½ 28½ 28½Jun29
72 51 Colum Carb 2a 2 66 66 66 Jun29
22½ 16½ Comi Credit 3 4 20 20 20 + ½
101 91¼ Comi C pf 4½a 1 100½ 100½ 100½Jun30
27¾ 20¼ Comi Inv Tr 3 4 25½ 25⅜ 25⅜
103½ 100¼ Com Texpf 4½a 1 102¾ 102¾ 102¾Jun 6
9¼ 7¼ Comi Solv .30a 11 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
⅛ ⅛ Com'ch&South 6 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
44½ 23½ Com & Sou pf 2 25¾ 25½ 25½ — ¼
23¾ 17¾ Com Ed 1¾ae 33 20½ 20¼ 20½ + ¼
3¾ 1¾ Condn N .40a 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Jun12
16½ 12½ Conglenam-N 1 2 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞ + ¼
21½ 15 Consol Aircr 1e 9 16 15⅝ 16 — ¼
11¾ 9¾ Cons Cig 1½g 6 10¼ 10 10 Jun26
7¾ 4¾ Cons Coppr .10e 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾Jun30
4½ 2¾ Cons Ed(1.60) 14 13⅝ 13 13⅝ — ¼
94 78 Cons Ed pf (5) 3 87 86¾ 86¾
⅛ ⅛ Cons Film Ind 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jun10
9 7 Cons P pf 1.96 2 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾Jun23
2¼ 1½ Cons Laundries 2 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Jun24
6½ 4¾ Consol Oil 1g 12 5¼ 5 5¼ + ⅛
8¼ 5½ Cons RR Cu pf 3 6¼ 6¼ 6¼Jun30
4¾ 3¼ Consol's Coal 2 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
31¾ 22 Consol's C pf 3 29 29 29 Jun24
9⅝ 8¾ Con Pw pf 4½ 1 86⅞ 86⅞ 86⅞Jun15
13½ 12 Container 1ae 6 12 12 12
3¼ 1¼ Cons Basing 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ + ⅛
103½ 75½ Cont Bk pf (8) 1 93¼ 93¼ 93¼Jun25
27¾ 21¼ Cont Can(1ae) 9 24⅞ 24¼ 24½ + ⅛
8¼ 6¾ Cont D F 1ae 9 6¼ 6¼ 6¼Jun26
42 30½ Cont Ins 1.60a 6 36 35½ 36
3¾ 2¾ Cont Mot 1ae 8 3¼ 3 3 — ⅛
21 17 Cont O Del (1) 8 21⅞ 21¼ 21¼ — ⅛
19⅞ 15½ Cont Steel 1ae 2 17½ 17½ 17½Jun25
27 21 Corn Wield S .80 1 9½ 9½ 9½
51½ 45 Corn'w pf 2½g 1 46¾ 46¾ 46¾Jun23
55¾ 42¼ Corn Prods (3)•19 48¾ 48 48¾ — ⅛
3½ 2⅛ Coty Inc .15e 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜Jun30
⅜ ⅛ Coty Internat'l 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jun29
1— 10¾ Crane Co (1g) 1 11½ 10⅞ 11½ — ⅛
14½ 12¾ Cr of Wh 1.60 1 14 14 14 — ⅛
8 5½ Crosley (.30g) 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ — ⅛
19½ 14¼ Crown C&S 1ae 1 18 18 18 Jun29
41 32 Crown Cpf 2½a 2 36 36 36 Jun29
11½ 10 Crown Zel (1) 4 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜Jun29
36 23¾ Crucible Stl 1g 1 24½ 24½ 24½ —
79¼ 63 Crucible pf (5) 1 63¾ 63¾ 63¾Jun30
9 5 Cub-Am S 1.4e 9 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ + ⅛
8— 7⅛ Cub-AS pf 5½g 11 81½ 81½ 81½Jun22
13¼ 8¼ Cuddeby Pack 1 9½ 9½ 9½Jun25
16½ 13 Cumm Pr 1½a 1 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜Jun19
⅞ ⅜ Curtis Publish 15 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜Jun30
10⅜ 12 Curt' ppf1.10a 3 12¾ 12 12 Jun30
9½ 5⅞ Curtiss-W 1g 14 6¾ 6 6 — ⅛
45⅞ 18 Curtiss-WA 2e 2 19 18⅞ 18⅞
17¼ 12⅝ Custer-H .60e 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾Jun30

D—E

9¾ 2½ Davega S .70g 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼Jun17
16¼ 15½ Davega pf 1¼ 1 16½ 16½ 16½Jun 8
11¾ 8¾ Davis Ch .60e •1 9 9 9 + ⅛
8½ 4½ Decca Rec .60a 11 6¼ 6¼ 5¾ — ⅛
24¼ 18½ Deere & Co 2g 1 21¾ 21⅝ 21⅝ — ⅛
26 25¼ Deere pf 1.40 1 26¾ 26¾ 26¾Jun30
11½ 9½ Delavi WG 1¼ 1 10¾ 10¾ 10¾Jun29
10⅜ 7 Del & Hudson 3 8¼ 8¼ 8¼Jun30
4½ 2½ Del Lack&W 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
— — Den&RioGW pf 2 ¼ ¼ ¼Jun 8
18⅝ 14½ Detroit Ed 1e 40 15½ 15¼ 15½ — ⅛
27¼ 18 Dixon Mot 1ae 2 22 22 22 Jun28
38½ 33¼ Dixon M pf1½ 1 36 36 36 Jun24
9¾ 8

Commerce and Finance

Agriculture Funds Are Held Up by Congressional Deadlock

Business and Industry

'Invisible Greenbacks' Pictured Menace to American Economy

Unless the American people buy War Bonds steadily and to their utmost capacity, inflation of a most ruinous nature due to Federal issuance of "invisible greenbacks" is the alternative. That is the substance of an article in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post by Harry Scherman called Invisible Greenbacks.

Convinced that the public as a whole does not yet recognize the dangerous nature of the monetary crisis that faces them, the author declares that the fate of the American economy rests upon quick action now by millions of citizens who have money over and above what they need to live upon. The inflation he sees possible would be caused by the creation of new money by the Government to pay war bills—money which workers could furnish through War Bond purchases.

The "invisible greenbacks" which Mr. Scherman fears may dangerously dilute the money system are nothing more nor less than new commercial bank deposits created by the sale of government issues to members of the Federal Reserve System. This, says the author, is the easiest way for the government to meet its obligations, but also most hazardous since it is the broad road to inflation. Every "runaway inflation" in history, his article declares, has had the same prime cause; an enormous sudden increase in the money supply.

Mr. Scherman emphasizes that the new money which the government creates is not paper money but bank deposits which "will buy anything that printing-press money could buy" and no whit different from the dollar bills in people's possession. These are the so-called "invisible greenbacks," brought into being by the public's failure to buy war bonds.

The Easy Way

The article says the government is taking the hardest way to raise the money needed for the war effort—by taxation and piecemeal selling of bonds to individuals—when it could take the easy way.

The Treasury's goal of War Bond sales to the public is $1,000,000,000 a month for the next 12 months or $12,000,000,000. How much easier it would be for Secretary Morgenthau to call up Mr. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and ask him to arrange for the Reserve Banks to buy $5,000,000,000 of Treasury paper and to tell the member banks of the system that they were expected to absorb $7,000,000,000 of new notes and bonds. Assuming Mr. Eccles' willingness, the banks would then hold $12,000,000,000 of new Federal securities and the Treasury would have a credit on their books of the same amount. This deposit, for deposit it would be, could then be drawn on by check to pay for war materials.

Why not then choose the easy way which takes 12 hours rather than the hard way which takes 12 months! "Because," says Mr. Scherman, "if it chose the first course it would increase commercial bank deposits by $12,000,000,000. And these would be, as we have called them, $12,000,000,000 of 'invisible greenbacks.' The catastrophic German inflation of the twenties had its beginning in just such government-borrowing-from-the-banks.

"The key fact for laymen to grasp," he continues, "is that when we individuals buy Government securities, we use dollar bills or bank deposits that are already in existence. But when the commercial banks buy Government bonds, new bank deposits are created with which to buy those bonds.

"Thus every dollar the Treasury can get from us, in taxes and bond sales, helps in its effort to keep this total of 'Invisible greenbacks' to the lowest possible figure. Conversely, every dollar we neglect to lend the Government compels it to borrow an 'invisible greenback' from the banks to make up for our delinquency."

Mere Promises to Pay

The article stresses the fact that the "invisible greenbacks" are nothing material, but mere promises of banks to pay dollars to depositors. These promises to pay in the form of deposits are swapped back and forth by means of bank checks though they serve the same purpose as real dollar bills. Mr. Scherman says that they "are best conceived of as invisible potential dollar bills."

The author concedes that an increase in the total supply of money is unavoidable and mentions the sum of $25 billion which may have to be obtained this fiscal year by selling Federal issues to the banks, increasing bank deposits by that much. He argues that "no irreparable damage need be done by this increase nor by later ones, provided one thing; provided it is sharply understood that the real danger lies in the creation of new bank deposits beyond the war necessity, and that this continuing increase must be stopped at the first possible opportunity."

In conclusion, Mr. Scherman asserts that hazardous runaway inflation will not come in the United States as it did in Germany by the horse-and-buggy form of printing-press money since in America checks are the principal method of money transfer. The money increase will "pile up unrecognized by the great mass of people in the form of 'invisible greenbacks,'" he says.

"The sober, ultimate truth," avers the author, "is that only our personal savings can now save our civilization—the savings of tens of millions of little people garnered together and thrown into this breach. If this is not done voluntarily, it must be forced—so clear and great is the need."

Celanese Corp. $35,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An underwriting group headed by Dillon, Read & Co. and Glore, Forgan & Co. are offering an issue of $35,000,000 of Celanese Corporation of America 3½ per cent debentures, due 1962, at 99½ and accrued interest.

Net proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be used in the redemption of $24,700,000 of 3 per cent debentures, due 1955, and to discharge $3,000,000 of bank loans maturing serially from 1943 to 1945.

The balance of more than $7,000,000 initially will become part of the corporation's general funds, but it is expected that an amount in excess of such balance will be applied directly or through subsidiaries to the construction and completion of plant additions and improvements and to other capital expenditures.

Upon completion of the financing, funded debt of the corporation will be consolidated into the single issue of $35,000,000 of debentures. A sinking fund has been established to retire $4,250,000 of the issue by July 1, 1952, and an additional $22,000,000 before maturity.

The list of underwriters, all of New York unless otherwise indicated, and the amounts to be underwritten by each follows:

Dillon, Read & Co., $5,000,000.
Glore, Forgan & Co., $2,700,000.
A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Chicago, $300,000.
Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore, $120,000.
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Chicago, $350,000.
Blyth & Co., Inc., $1,000,000.
Alex Brown & Sons, Baltimore, $500,000.
Central Republic Co., Inc., Chicago, $350,000.
Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston, $100,000.
R. S. Dickson & Co. Inc., Charlotte, N. C., $200,000.
Equitable Securities Corp., $200,000.
Estabrook & Co., Boston, $250,000.
The First Boston Corporation, $2,250,000.
Goldman, Sachs & Co., $1,000,000.
Graham Parsons & Co., Philadelphia, $250,000.
Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc., $1,000,000.
Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Chicago, $350,000.
Hawley Shepard & Co., Cleveland, $175,000.
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland, $250,000.
Hayden, Stone & Co., $350,000.
Hemphill, Noyes & Co., $700,000.
Hornblower & Weeks, $500,000.
W. W. Hutton & Co., $350,000.
The Illinois Company of Chicago, $120,000.
Kebbon, McCormick & Co., Chicago, $200,000.
Kidder, Peabody & Co., $1,000,000.
W. C. Langley & Co., $1,000,000.
Lee, Higginson Corp., $700,000.
Lehman Bros., $1,650,000.
Laurence M. Marks & Co., $300,000.
McDonald, Coolidge & Co., Cleveland, $170,000.
Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, $1,200,000.
Merrill, Turben & Co., Cleveland, $175,000.
F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston, $300,000.
Maynard H. Murch & Co., Cleveland, $175,000.
Otis & Co., Cleveland, $300,000.
Putnam & Co., Hartford, $120,000.
Reinholdt & Gardner, St. Louis, $120,000.
Ritter & Co., $700,000.
R. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., $450,000.
L. F. Rothschild & Co., $150,000.
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, $700,000.
Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Buffalo, $100,000.
Schwabacher & Co., San Francisco, $125,000.
Smith, Barney & Co., $1,000,000.
Shield & Co., $1,000,000.
Stein Bros. & Boyce, Baltimore, $125,000.
Swiss American Corp., $100,000.
Tucker, Anthony & Co., $500,000.
Union Securities Corp., $700,000.
Wells, Dickey Co., Minneapolis, $125,000.
White, Weld & Co., $400,000.
G. H. Walker & Co., St. Louis, $125,000.
Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., Boston, $300,000.
The Wisconsin Company, Milwaukee, $450,000.
Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco, $300,000.

Unsolved Problems of Parity, Taxes, OPA Still Face Congress

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt, reporting to Congress on how he had used $239,500,000 of emergency funds made available to him, asserted today that the money had helped expedite construction of cantonments, hemisphere bases and ships and the accumulation of stock piles of wool and copper.

The money was appropriated to the Chief Executive in various acts to permit him to meet unforeseen defense and war contingencies.

He said in a message transmitting the report that 87 per cent of the funds were allocated to four agencies—the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission and the Federal Loan Agency.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—The three big controversies left unsolved after months of Congressional argument all relate directly to the American pocketbook and indirectly to the World War.

They are:

1. How big shall the new taxes be?
2. Shall the elaborate price-maintenance structure be supported by adequate enforcement funds?
3. Shall the Government sell its own stored wheat at terms that will aid the war effort?

None of these questions has been solved in the rush of last-minute supply and appropriation bills that kept lights burning late in Congress the last two nights. Congress voted to eliminate the CCC yesterday and to take other important steps, but it didn't solve these triple problems. Supply bills passed yesterday totaled $45 billions. They brought the national debt to $76 billions.

Department Minus Funds

The Senate set a record when it adopted the $42 billion dollar army bill in 34 minutes flat. But the rush of appropriation bill activity didn't solve any of the three pressing problems above. In fact, the deadlock over question number three left the big Agriculture Appropriation Bill hung up in midair and the Department of Agriculture technically without funds at the opening of the new fiscal year.

As for the tax bill it is just about where it has been since the Treasury made its recommendations last fall; in the House Ways and Means Committee. However it will be reported out shortly, an estimated 2.5 billion dollars less than the Treasury recommended. Two recent proposals have been made. One is that the "rule" on the House floor debate be "open" so as to permit the House to vote to restore certain cuts in the Treasury proposals made by the committee. Otherwise the House will be limited to the rejection or acceptance, within certain limits, of its committee's shrunken program. The second proposal comes from the Treasury, and suggests that some sort of a debt moratorium be improvised for taxpayers who can't meet pre-war commitments and at the same time pay increased taxes.

Hostility to Henderson Prices—

The House yesterday showed its opposition to Leon Henderson and the OPA price enforcement machinery by voting about one-third of the amount originally asked by the price administrator. Instead of $210,000,000 originally requested, or the $161,000,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau, the House approved yesterday $75,000,000, after a bitter fight to cut the amount still further to $50,000,000. The House figure may be increased in the Senate.

The debate showed frequent indications of personal hostility to Mr. Henderson and his methods. The fight to cut the amount still further was led unsuccessfully by John Taber (R) of N. Y. As the figure stands one estimate is that it will require the dismissal of 5,000 OPA enforcement workers from the big staff of 73,000 workers now collected. Mr. Henderson and his aides point to the rationing and price fixing programs in prospect and shrug over the possibility of policing the nation unless large sums are provided.

An OPA spokesman said House action in limiting OPA's appropriation jeopardizes the entire effort to hold living costs in line. It will necessitate the dismissal of 5,500 employees now on the job or "on requisition," the spokesman said. He also said enforcement of price ceilings on general civilian goods, on rents in 367 communities and on retail services will have to be seriously curtailed.

Service Ceilings In Effect

The ceilings on retail services effective last midnight, cover the prices that may be charged by laundries, dry cleaners, shoe repairers, automobile repairers and similar establishments.

Wheat parity—

Sharpest deadlock of all is over the farm parity issue. This is so hotly contested in conference that the $680,395,695 agriculture supply bill can't budge, although the fiscal year is ended and funds are needed immediately.

House conferees, speaking for the farm bloc, demand that no sales of surplus commodities be made at less than full parity prices. The Senate conferees demand that a considerable degree of surplus wheat and corn be sold at 85 per cent of parity.

The House conferees are so aroused on the subject that yesterday they refused even to approve a resolution permitting the department to operate on unexpended funds, pending passage of the new appropriation. Theoretically at least the department must shut its doors. Actually of course it merely means that some tens of thousands of Government workers will be late on their pay checks.

WPB Plans Output Of 12 Billion Yards Of Cotton Fabrics

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board disclosed that it had planned production of approximately 12,000,000,000 linear yards of cotton fabrics this year, compared with the record-breaking output of more than 10,500,000,000 yards last year, to fill steadily increasing military and civilian requirements.

WPB said the rapidly expanding size of the armed forces combined with civilian needs for cotton in replacing silk, nylon and wool fabrics, were the principal factors forcing the increased output. In addition, a substantial percentage of textile production is being diverted to manufacture of bagging and twine, formerly supplied by burlap and imported cordage fibers.

Production of cotton fabrics in 1941 represented an increase of 25 per cent over 1939, a joint survey by WPB and OPA showed. Military requirements last year, it was estimated, took about 20 per cent of the total yardage, and will exceed 50 per cent in 1942. WPB cautioned that this demand, despite heavy civilian requirements, would require "a considerable conversion of production from civilian to military fabrics, even larger than indicated by the proportion of yardage, since military fabrics are predominantly in heavy constructions."

SCC Is Extended For 5-Year Period

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Legislation extending the life of the Surplus Commodities Corporation for five years from June 30 has been signed by President Roosevelt.

Marine Underwriters Offer Added Protection

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Institute of Marine Underwriters has issued a set of "wartime extension clauses" which can be added to marine insurance policies upon payment of an additional premium.

The announced purpose of the clauses is to provide continuous automatic protection for cargo shippers because of delays, forced discharges, transshipments and other interruptions to delivery resulting from abnormal wartime conditions.

The clauses apply only to marine insurance and in no way extend war risk insurance.

The institute said that under the clauses there would be no time limit on the insurance coverage at the port of discharge while the goods are relayed there in transit to final destination.

Cotton and Wheat Crops Protected From War Loss

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government cotton and wheat crop insurance policies protect farmers against losses that might be caused by war.

This was announced by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in response to qu ries from a number of policyholders.

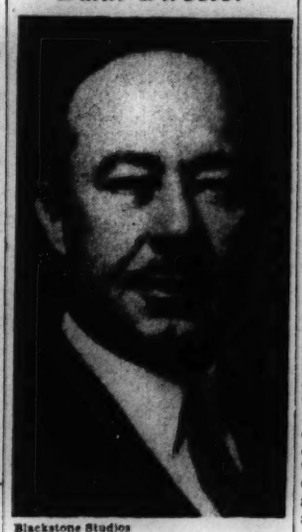
"The insurance contract covers unavoidable hazards," the corporation said, "and unavoidable losses caused by the war come under that clause."

The corporation has insured more than 500,000 wheat farms and 170,000 cotton farms this year.

Exchange Seat Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership for $21,000, unchanged from the last transaction.

Bank Director



Blackstone Studios

James R. Hobbins

Elected a director of the National City Bank of New York. Mr. Hobbins is president and a director of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. He is also president and a director of the Andes Copper Mining Company, Butte Water Company, Chile Copper Company, Chile Exploration Company, Diamond Coal and Coke Company, and the Montana Hardware Company. Mr. Hobbins is vice-president and a director of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway Company and a director of the American Brass Company, Chile Steamship Company, International Smelting and Refining Company, Mines Investment Corporation, and the Montana Power Company.

War Shipments Of Auto Plants Up 46 Per Cent

DETROIT, July 1 (AP)—The automotive branch of the War Production Board disclosed today that war shipments from 432 plants of 157 companies of the automotive industry were 46 per cent greater in April than in February.

The companies surveyed included eight large automobile manufacturers, nine truck companies and 140 parts makers. They make up 72 per cent of the automotive industry, based on labor.

The companies reported April shipments of $420,000,000 of which $349,000,000 were war goods. February war shipments were $239,000,000.

The report estimates that if figures for the entire industry were available, the April shipments of war goods would be shown as at an annual rate of more than $5,600,000,000. Of the total of April war shipments, it discloses, $186,000,000 came from the eight automobile manufacturing companies, against $113,000,000 in February. The companies surveyed were General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Studebaker, Hudson, Packard, Nash and Graham-Paige, operating 182 plants.

The 432 plants were reported as employing 561,480 persons in April, of whom 413,656 were production workers. April man hours on war work were placed at 75,000,000 compared with 39,000,000 in February. It has been estimated that when the plants covered in the survey reach their maximum war production the total man hours will be 1,350,000,000 a year.

Ernest Kanzler, chief of the WPB automotive branch, pointed out that in the early stages of mass production, while tooling operations are still in progress "the relation of man hours to shipments is very high, as compared to results when the production system gets rolling properly."

Bank Sees Need of Huge Debt But Urges Careful Managing

The Federal debt is rapidly mounting under the pressure of war demands and is now in the neighborhood of $75,000,000,000, according to the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

It is expected, continues the letter, that the debt may reach at least $200,000,000,000 before the conflict is over and still the American people are willing and even insistent that the nation should spend whatever is necessary for victory since defeat would likely mean the ruin of our economy and the collapse of all values, as has already been demonstrated in the conquered countries of Europe.

Continuing the Bank says, "Because of the vast outpouring funds during the emergency there are those who hold that when peace comes we should be able to spend as freely for constructive purposes as we now spend for war.

"During the 1930's, about $25,000,000,000 were appropriated to prime the pump and to create jobs, but at the end of the period many millions of persons were still on relief. This spending theory overlooks the fact that Government deficits merely provide a short-time stimulus to industry, principally to consumers' goods.

"But because of the fear and uncertainty that chronic deficits engender, long-term capital is kept in hiding. This does not mean that the Government should not provide aid for those in actual need during an emergency. Far from it. But for the Federal Treasury to serve as a source for the financing of the industrial and social needs of the country would be a dangerous policy.

"It has been said that public debt is as creative as private debt. But there is a vast difference. Private debt when wisely made is liquidated out of profits, while losses are borne by the limited creditors. On the other hand, Government debt, with its accumulation of interest charges, constitutes an increasing burden upon business enterprise and upon consumers.

"While it is yet too early to determine the amount of fiscal expenditures after the war, it is possible to approximate roughly what the minimum may be. In the event of a $200,000,000,000 Federal debt, interest charges would be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000. Ordinary expenditures of regular departments of the Government, minus interest payments, are running around $5,000,000,000 and prospects for lowering this amount do not appear promising.

"For defense and international policing, at least $5,000,000,000 should be allowed. These items aggregate $15,000,000,000, and if we add another $9,000,000,000 for State and local expenditures, we have a grand total of around $24,000,000,000 in Government costs.

"Those who maintain that it does not matter how large the national debt becomes, since we owe the money to one another, skim over many practical details and overlook some of the fundamental traits of human nature in their "blueprint" of our future economy.

"The proposals virtually to guarantee employment and security would seriously undermine personal initiative, which is the basic pillar of our American system. The release of individual energy under a reasonable incentive is the key to our progress. Individuals will work hard and long to provide for themselves and their dependents.

"But take away personal rewards, then the contribution of individuals is substantially lowered. This has been demonstrated over and over again in the various attempts at collective living.

"The public and Government officials must have a real sense of responsibility regarding the magnitude of Federal expenditures; otherwise, there may develop less and less opposition to public spending, but more and more resistance to financing the requirements of the country thrqugh taxes."

Carloadings Seen Rising 4.6 P. C. In Third Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An increase of 4.6 per cent in freight carloadings is expected in the third quarter of 1942 above actual loadings in the same quarter of 1941, according to estimates just compiled by the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards and made public.

On the basis of those estimates, freight carloadings of the 26 principal commodities will be 6,959,721 in the third quarter of 1942 compared with 6,653,849 for the same commodities in the corresponding period in 1941.

Nine of the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards estimate an increase in carloadings for the third quarter of 1942 compared with the same period in 1941, but four—the New England, Atlantic States, Northwest and the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Board—estimate decreases.

Young Appointed To ODT Position

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brigadier General Charles D. Young, a former vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, retires June 30 from active Army duty to become assistant director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The War Department said he had reached the statutory retirement age. Mr. Young, a World War officer, was ordered to active duty from the reserve in February.

War Property Act To Be Extended

WASHINGTON (AP) — House passage has sent to the White House legislation continuing in effect for the duration of the war property seizure powers given the President under an act of 1940. The 1940 act was due to expire June 30.

Spain Concludes Trade Pact With Switzerland

MADRID (AP) — The Spanish Government has concluded an agreement to sell cork, wines, hides, pyrites, and resin to Switzerland in return for purchases of Swiss railway machinery, pharmaceutical products and fertilizers.

An official announcement said the agreement granted Switzerland certain unspecified maritime facilities in connection with the transfer. The value of the goods involved was not disclosed.

Land Bank Loans Reduced Interest Extended 2 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill extending for two years reduced interest rates on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans was signed by President Roosevelt with the statement that it was essential to remove inefficiencies in the present loan system so as to avoid continuing Treasury subsidies.

Mr. Roosevelt said that under the bill, the Treasury will have to pay some $67,000,000 in subsidies during the two years for which the reduced rates were extended.

In a formal statement, the President noted that, when a previous extension was made in 1940, he had anticipated that "legislative action would be taken promptly to remove impediments to the efficiency of the Federal Land Bank system which have made it impossible for the land banks to furnish farmers with long-term mortgage credit on reasonable terms without subsidies from the Federal Treasury."

"The reasons why no action has been taken to remedy the obvious defects in the laws governing the functioning of these important agencies are obscure and unconvincing," the Chief Executive asserted.

"There is no evident justification for imposing indefinitely upon the Treasury an expense which results solely from failure to adapt the basis upon which the land banks can operate to the realities of the function they have to perform by eliminating from their required structure and operations costly procedures that serve no useful public function."

Mortality Among New Car Dealers Only 7.2 P. C.

DETROIT (AP)—Mortality among new car dealers during the first five months of automobile and truck rationing, according to the trade publication Automotive & Aviation Industries, has been only 7.2 per cent.

The publication says there were 37,607 dealers in business as of June 1, a decrease of 2,932 retail outlets from the 40,539 dealers in operation last January 1. The mortality rate is much lower than had been anticipated.

Among automobile repair shops, including new car dealers and independent services, but exclusive of filling stations, the survey says mortality has been even less than that of new car dealers alone. In the five months ended June 1, total repair shops had dropped only 3.4 per cent to 89,938 outlets.

20 P. C. Rise Seen In Power Capacity

CHICAGO (AP)—H. B. Gear, Vice-President of the Commonwealth Edison Company, said the nation's capacity for generating electricity has increased 20 per cent during the last two years.

Mr. Gear, general chairman of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers' summer convention which is in progress here, said in a radio interview (CBS) that the present generating capacity of United States power stations is more than 60,000,000 kilowatts.

"In the last two years our generating capacity has increased 20 per cent," Mr. Gear declared. "Because we are working more intensively, the power output has increased 28 per cent."

Mr. Gear added that interruption of power transmission due to bombing would present only a minor problem.

Power lines can be required rather rapidly by expert crews. And it is possible "often to reroute power over adjacent lines when one is bombed out of commission," he explained.

Much Seen Depending Upon U. S. Engineering

CHICAGO (AP)—Upon America's genius for organization of large-scale engineering work depends the future freedom of the world, M. R. Sullivan, Vice-President of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, said.

"The thing that distinguishes America on the battlefront is its capacity for organization," Mr. Sulivan said in a prepared address to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

"The capacity to produce is not entirely a matter of raw materials and skilled labor. Other nations have as much or more of these than we have. Our ability to roll out the machines and munitions lies in soundly engineered, well-trained organizations.

"Industrial organization for large-scale production is particularly American. Relatively to other countries, we have advanced more in organization than in science.

"That is why making planes and tanks is down our alley even though we had made fewer planes than others and no tanks. And the capacity for organization in the building of ships, guns, radios and all other engines and gadgets of war."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York City Retailers Push Sale War Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—A "Retailers For Victory" war bond drive to raise $2,500,000 in New York City during July, a figure double the stamp and bond sales during May, was begun by big retail stores here today when they halted all sales of merchandise at noon for 15 minutes during which only government stamps and bonds were sold.

The drive got under way following a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night attended by 1,000 retail executives at which a message of thanks and encouragement from Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, was read.

Plea Made to Civilians

Edward Regan, chief machinists mate of the cruiser Marblehead, which was damaged in the battle of Macassar Strait, told of the cruiser's experiences at the dinner and made a plea to the "civilian front" to support the war front by buying war bonds.

"We of the armed forces of the United States are sending an SOS to you of the civilian forces of the United States to help us," Mr. Regan said, "we will do our part. Please do yours."

Colonel Richard C. Patterson, Jr., State Chairman of the New York War Savings Staff, paid tribute to the co-operation given by the retailers of the city and nation in the war bond drive.

"I know at first hand what you retailers have contributed to the war savings program," Colonel Patterson said. "The importance of the advertising in newspaper, magazine and radio media paid for by retail stores cannot be overestimated, neither in the good-will it has caused nor in the actual war bond sales it has helped create.

"You retail executives are doing a good job for your country. You are helping to banish the specter of compulsory savings. To you who have sold the American people their present high standard of living it should be comparatively easy to sell them an investment in the future."

Colonel Patterson declared that New York State's share of the new national quota of $1,000,000,000 in war bond sales a month would be $171,598,000 or more than 17 per cent of that total and more than double the quota of Illinois, the next highest State.

Other speakers at the dinner included William M. Holmes, chairman of the Greater New York Retail Committee; John E. Madden, chairman of the New York War Bond Pledge Campaign; Neville Ford, State Administrator of the War Savings Staff; Benjamin H. Namm, chairman of the Retail Advisory Committee to the United States Treasury, and Marlene Dietrich, motion picture actress. James J. Walker, formerly Mayor of New York City, presided.

Newspaper Role

Samuel D. Fuson, vice-president of Arthur Kudner and head of the advertising committee of the Greater New York War Bond Pledge Campaign, reported that newspaper advertising played a major role in the success of the drive.

"For the first time in New York's history," Mr. Fuson said, "industry joined in an integrated large-space advertising campaign in behalf of a great patriotic project. Total cost of the space, part of which was contributed in page unit advertisements and part in cash which our committee used to buy newspaper space, amounted to more than $150,000. This money or space was contributed by 200 business firms or associations, all of whom agreed to use the special advertisements prepared by the war bond advertising committee."

New Device Shown For Loading Freight

WASHINGTON (AP)—The "utility loader," a device for the loading of general freight in box cars, was demonstrated here to a group of government and railroad officials.

Col. E. E. Evans, Detroit industrialist who developed the device, said it "makes possible not only capacity loading for freight cars, but maximum loading of all types of freight and box cars without damage in transit."

The "utility loader" is a system of cross braces and supports, permanently installed in box cars, to permit floor-to-roof and end-to-end loading and eliminate the necessity for temporary bracings for each shipment. Mr. Evans said that by locking the freight into units the danger of shifting is eliminated, thus reducing damage.

Some officials informally expressed enthusiasm for the device, saying it would permit a great increase in the railroads' transportation capacity with a minimum use of steel. One railroad official called it "all right," but said the railroads needed steel more to make necessary repairs to rolling stock.

More Corporate Profits Reported

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1942	1941
April 30 year:		
Amer. Car & Foundry	$12.09	$5.23
Kansas City Pr. & Lt.	3.58	6.31
Nat'l Pw & Lt	.73	1.36
U. S. Indust. Alcohol	5.30	*2.14
May 31 five months:		
Southern Railway	5.24	3.48
Union Pacific RR.	3.58	.77
June 13 twenty-four weeks:		
Kroger Grocery	1.36	1.38

*March 31 year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2½s 53-49	106.16	106.16	106.16
1 2½s 52-50	106.29	106.29	106.29
1 2½s 72-67	101.1	101.1	101.1

New York City Bonds

3 3s 80	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
62 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85⅛	85	85⅛
4 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45	45	45
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
3 Am T & T 3½s 61	96	96	96
7 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Am Tobacco 3s 62	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 Arm Del 4s 57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 AT&SF 4s 60	91	91	91
35 Atl & Birm 4s 33	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
22 A C Line 1st 4s 52	98½	98½	98½
3 A C Line cll 4s 52	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
6 B&O 1st mtg 4⅝ st	64	64	64
14 B&O 95 st A	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 B&O 95 st C	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 B&O 2000 st D	30½	30½	30½
8 B&O 96 st F	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
19 B&O cv 60 st	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
10 B&O 4s 48	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
16 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	54⅝	54	54
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	48	47½	48
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
1 Bost&Me 4½s 70	103½	103½	103½
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	29½	29½	29½
1 Bos StNY AirL 4s 55	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
21 Bly.-Un Gas 5s 50	19	19	19
1 Buf R&P 5½ st	76	75½	76
8 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	34½	34½	34½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	75	75	75
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108	108	108
12 Can Pac 3s 54	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝
2 Can Pac 4s perp	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
3 Caro C&C 4s 65	69	69	69
2 Celanese 3s 55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Cen of Ga 1st 5s 45	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	84	84	84
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	52½	52	52
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 Reg	15½	15½	15½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16	16	16
1 Champion P&P 4½s 80	86	86	86
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
36 Chi & Alton 2s 49	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	72½	72½	72½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	63¼	63¼	64
1 Chi & Erie 1st inc 97	76	76	76
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	24	24	24
31 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	64½	64½	64½
5 CMSP&P 4.5s 2000	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
6 CM&SP 4½s 89P	2½	2½	2½
6 CM&SP 4½s 89C	27	27	27
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
3 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	30	30	30
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 Chi & NW 3½s 87	25	25	25
10 CRI & P 4s 88 Pfd	25¾	25¾	25¾
7 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	21	21	21
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	13½	13½	13½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Clev Elec Ill 5s 70	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 Clev UnTerm 3s 72	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	67	66½	66½
2 Col & Sth 4½s 80	61	61	61
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	22	22	22
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	87	87	87
9 Comwith Ed cv3½s 58	84	84	84
1 Con Edis 3½s 46	109¼	109	109
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	105⅝	105	105⅝
3 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	89	89	89
1 Consum Pow 3½s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s 66	107½	107½	107½
10 Cuba NoRy5½s 42	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
33 D & R G 4s '36	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
8 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
8 D & R G West 5s '78	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Det Ed 4s 65	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Det Ed 3s '70	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
23 Erie 4½s 2015	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
53 Erie 4s '95	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
10 Fla Cen & Pen 5s '43	90	90	90
124 Fla E Cst 5s '74	83	83	83
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13½	13	13½
9 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	12¾	12½	12¾
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62¼	62¼	63½
17 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	19	18½	19
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	104	104	104
20 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	90	90	90
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 D	81	80¾	81
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93¼	93	93
16 Gt Nor 3½s '67	79	79	79
2 Gulf M & N 5½s '50	90	90	90
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	100½	100½	100½
1 HoustinOilTrex 4½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39½	39½	39½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Ill Cen 5s 53	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	54½	54½	54½
31 ICAcCSL&NO 5s 63 A	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1 ICAcCSL&NO 4½s 63	42	42	42
1 Inspirat C Corp 4½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	102	102	102
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
21 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	99	99	99
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	94	94	94
21 Int T&T 5s 55	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 KCPS& M 4s 36 ct	87½	87½	87½
3 K C South 5s 50	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
3 K C South 5s 50	68	68	68
4 K C Term 4s 60	58½	58½	58½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	100	100	100
24 Lac Gas 5½s '53	85¼	84¾	84¾
9 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	85¼	84¾	84¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	100	100	100
1 Leh Val Coayl 5s '54 st	64½	64½	64½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	64	64	64
2 Leh HTerm 5s '54	45½	45½	45½
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38	38
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¾	33	33
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30⅛	30½
38 Libby McN&L 4s '55	105½	105⅛	105½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	122¾	122¼	122¼
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 Louis & N 4½s 2003	91	90¾	90¾
3 L & N 3½s 2003	80½	80½	80½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 McKee & Rob 3½s '56	47	47	47
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105¾	106⅛
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13	13	13⅞
35 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13	13⅞	13⅞
7 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34¾	34½	34½
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18⅝	18½	18½
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39¾	39¾	39¾
11 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29½	29	29
24 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	27¾	27½	27½
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27½	27½	27½
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27½	27½	27½
12 Mo Pac 5s 81	27½	27½	27½
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	44½	44½	44½
5 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
6 Nash Chas&StL 4s 78	83	83	83
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	74½	74⅜	74½
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49¼	49¼	49¼
42 NYC 4½s 2013A	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
1 NYC cn 4s 98	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
24 NYC cv 3½s 52	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75	75	75
19 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	63½	62¾	62¾
12 NY Edis 3½s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 NY Lack&W 4½s 78	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
28 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	58	55½	55½
9 NYNH&H cll 6s 40	38	37¾	38
20 NYNH&H 4½s 67	31¾	31½	31½
3 NYNH&H 4s 67	35¾	35¾	35¾
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31	31	31
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	29	29	29
1 Norf Sou 4½s 99	6½	6½	6½
8 Nort & W 4s 96	72¾	72½	72¾
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	134¾	134¾	134¾
32 Nor Pac 4s 2047	103	103	103
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047C	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	51½	51½
4 Nor Pac 4s 47	48	48	48
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	107¼	106¾	107¼
2 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	102	102	102
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
20 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	106	105⅝	106
6 Pac G&E 3s 71	100⅛	100	100⅛
10 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	101⅛	101¼	101⅜
4 Pac G&E 4s 64	110	109½	110
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66C	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
10 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	108	108	108
1 Para Pict 4s 56	101	101	101
1 Penn Co 4s 63	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Penn P & Lt 3½s 69	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
49 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	88	88	88
11 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97	96⅛	96⅛
22 Pen RR 3½s 52	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
4 Phila Co 4½s 61	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
15 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
15 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	9⅛	9	9⅛
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Pitt Coke & Tr 4½s 52	99½	99½	99½
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10 Port Gen E 4½s 80	97½	97½	97½
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
15 Republic Steel 4½s 61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Rio Gr W ell 4s 49	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 StL-SF&SatR&C 33	23½	23½	23½
9 StLPub Serv 5s 50 B	70½	70½	70½
2 St L & F 5s 50 B	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 St L & F 4½s 78	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 St L & F 4s 78	14	14	14
21 St L & F 4s 60 A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	70½	70½	70½
3 Schenley Distill 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
22 Seab A L 6s ctf	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
12 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9¼	9	9⅛
2 Sea Al. rfg 4s 59	15	15	15
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	7	7	7
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
24 Sou Pac 4½s 68	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
24 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50⅜	50	50
7 So Pac 4½s 69	49⅝	49½	49⅝
29 So Pac rfg 4s 55	50¼	50¼	50¼
10 So Pac 1it 4s 49	63⅛	63½	63½
11 So Pac 3½s 46	84	83¾	84

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52½	52½	52½
5 South Ry 6½s 56	86	86	86
3 South Rn cn 5s 94	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛
1 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	60	60	60
4 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	60⅛	59¾	60
2 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14	14	14
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	103½	103½	103½
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	77	77	77
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	92	92	92
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	96	96	96
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107
20 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
34 Wabash 4½s 91	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
65 Wabash 4s 71	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
8 Walworth 4s 55	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	86	86	86
14 Warner Bros 6s 41 ret	100	100	100
6 Wash Cen 4s 48	105	105	105
3 West Shore 4s 2361	105⅛	105	105⅛
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41	41	41
10 Westn Md 4s 52	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
9 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	85	85	85
7 Western Un 5s 51	27½	27½	27½
7 Western Un 5s 60	82	82	82
2 Wilson&Co cv 3½s 47	78½	77⅞	78
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	103	103	103
121 Wis Cen 4s &4D 38	40½	40⅛	40⅛
	18½	17⅞	17⅞

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	39½	39½	39½
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Belgium 7s 55	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Belgium 6½s 49	94¾	94¾	95⅛
8 Brazil 8s 41	33⅝	33½	34⅛
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	33⅝	33½	33⅝
25 Brazil 6½s 27-57	33⅝	33½	33⅝
8 Brazil C Ry 6½s 52	33⅝	33½	33⅝
1 Buen A 4s 77	33⅝	33½	33⅝
2 Canada 5s 52	63	63	63
1 Canada 5s 61	102	102	102
15 Chile 6s 60 asd	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16	15½	16
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
12 Colomb 3s 70	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2 Relaingfors 6½s 60	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
12 Minas Ger 6½s 58	60	60	60
7 Minas Ger 6½s 59	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Norway 4½s 65	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
6 Oso City 4½s 55	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
4 Panama 3½s 94A st	42	41½	42
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	65	65	65
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 68	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	71	71	71
8 Urug aj 3¾s4¼s¼s79	58½	58½	58½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 2,572,000, previous day 6,289,000, week ago 4,039,400, year ago 7,391,000, two years ago 4,901,500. Jan. 1 to date 1,109,862,700, year ago 1,111,816,325, two years ago 857,746,900.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Miller, I. Sons Co, Inc. 6 pf	$1	July 21	July 10	
Revere Cop & Brass 7 pf	$22.25	Aug. 1	July 10	
Stetson (J. B.) Co. 8 pf	$1.11	Aug. 1	July 15	
U S Rub Recl pr pf	50c	July 15	July 10	

Increased

A. T. & S. F. Ry	$1.50	Sep. 1	July 31	

Extra

Dom O & Linoleum	10c	July 31	July 15	
Panama Coca-C B	$1	July 15	June 30	

Interim

Woolworth & Co (Pfd) Ltd	20%			

Reduced

Amer Can	75c	Aug. 15	July 23	
Inter-Mt Tel	30c	Q July 15	July 6	
De pf	30c	Q July 1	June 20	
Lowell El Lt Corp	30c	Q July 1	June 20	
Medusa P. Cem	25c	July 13	July 3	
Montgomery, H A	1½%	June 30	June 30	

Irregular

Myles Standish Co	$1	July 15	July 6	
Oppenheim C&Co	30c	July 24	July 7	

Regular

Aero Supl Mfg 'B' 15c		July 15	July 7	
All-Penn O&G Co	3c	Q July 15	July 10	
Allentown - Bethlehem Gas Co 7 pf	87½c	Q Aug. 10	July 31	
Am Air Filter	37½c	Q July 6	July 1	
Am. Pulley Co	20c	Aug. 10	July 30	
Anaconda W&C	50c	July 30	July 10	
Bunte Bros pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 25	
Canada Starch Co. Ltd 7 pf	$1.50	S Aug. 15	Aug. 8	
Cent. Hudson G&El	17c	Q Aug. 1	June 30	
Colon Dev Co. Ltd	1½%	Q		
Col G&E 6 pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 15	July 20	
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q Aug. 15	July 20	
Do cu pf	$1.25	Q Aug. 15	July 20	
Conn Riv Pow Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Con Ch Ind pf A	37½c	Q Aug. 1	July 6	
Eastern Corp 5s pf	50c			
Equity Tr. Shrs in am.	8c	June 30	June 25	
Int N. B. (Mobile)	75c	Q July 1	June 30	
Harrisburg Gas Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
HartfordTimes pf	68¾c	Q Aug. 1	July 15	
Holyoke Wat P Co	30c	Q July 3	June 20	
Honey Dew, Ltd	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Hook Drugs	30c	Q Aug. 1	July 11	
Horn & Hard (NY) Imp Pusla pf pf	20c	S Aug. 1	June 24	
Kansas P&L pf	$1.12½	Q July 1	June 27	
Lamson & Sess Co.	10c	July 25	July 15	
Lebanon Valley Gas Co 6 pf	75c			
Link Belt Co	50c	Sep. 1	July 15	
Little Long Lac GM	$1.62½	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Lord & Taylor 4 2d pf	$2	Q July 15	June 30	
McIntyre P Mines	55½c	Q Sep. 1	July 17	
Mass Util Asso 5 pfc pf	62½c	July 15	July 6	
Nat Bk (Wash.D.C.)	$2	July 15	July 1	June 24
Nat City Bk (N Y)	50c	Aug. 1	July 11	
Nat Tea pf	12½	Q Aug. 1	July 11	
Oppenh Collins&Co	50c		July 24	
Panama Coca-C pf	30c	July 15	June 30	
Penn Pow pf 4%	$1.25	Q Aug. 1	July 15	
Peterborough RR	87½c	B Oct. 1	Sept. 25	
Revere C&Brass 7 pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 1	July 10	
Do pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 1	July 10	
Reinsurance Corp	25c	Aug. 1	July 10	
Rice-O'NeillShoe Co	40c	July 10	July 1	
Russell Mill M pf	$2.25	S July 1	June 19	
Saguenay Pw pf	$1.37½	Q Aug. 1	June 26	
3d N Bk (Boston)	$1	Q July 1	June 20	
Schuykill Vall Nav RR	$1.25	S July 9	June 27	
Sc. Calif. Edison	37½c	Q Aug. 15	July 20	
Zellers, Ltd	20c	Q Aug. 1	July 15	
do pf	37½c	Q Aug. 1	July 15	

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 1

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
European			
Sterling: Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	4
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401s	.0401s	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡	.2359	.2358	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9000	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. **1939 average. xNominal.

California Gets Contracts

SAN FRANCISCO—California has received a larger share in volume of war contract awards than any other state, reports the current issue of the Business Outlook, published by Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco. A recent tabulation by the War Production Board, covering a 21 months' period from June 1, 1940, to February 28, 1942, shows $4,449

Piano and Furniture Craftsmen May Be Building the 'Home of Tomorrow'

Farm Estate Sold to Scion Of Talleyrand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The Marquis de Talleyrand, whose ancestors played a vital role in winning the French revolution, has settled on a New England farm in Pomfret, Conn.

In reporting the purchase of the farmhouse from Mrs. Joseph A. Archibald, Previews, Inc., national realty clearing house, stated that the Gwyn Careg Farm approaches the baronial in size with a 28-room dwelling, 10 farm buildings, four ponds, a marble outdoor swimming pool, a bird sanctuary and several acres of landscaped lawns and gardens. In contrast, however, to the historic Talleyrand chateau in France, where King Ferdinand VII of Spain was kept under guard for six years, the new home of the present Marquis is a typical Georgian Colonial homestead with graciously low ceilings and many interior details left intact from the two-century old farmhouse which inspired the modern residence. There are 12 fireplaces in the house. An elevator serves all three floors.

The property comprises about 300 acres adjoining the Wolf Den State Park in northeastern Connecticut. Bridle paths through the woodland of the farm and through the State Park offer many miles of picturesque riding. About 80 acres of the land is divided into eight large fields under cultivation and the Marquis plans to develop the farm features of the property while residing there the year-around.

Buildings include an 8-car garage with chauffeur's quarters, a 9-room superintendent's house, a large horse barn with 10 box stalls, a cow stable with dairy room, and two greenhouses. Private tennis courts and widely known formal French gardens are among other features.

The Marquise de Talleyrand is a former American woman, Lela Emery Macintosh, daughter of the late John L. Emery and Mrs. Alfred Anson. Her marriage to the Marquis in Paris in 1938 was an international social event.

The Almanach de Gotha lists the Marquis as the Comte Heli-Charles-Louis de Talleyrand-Perigord. He was born in Florence in 1882. Both the Marquis and Marquise are now prominent in New York society.

The House Made of Shavings

Plywood is not cut, it is shaved off the tree and finished in great, thin panels. Plastic plywood is a binding material like steel rods in concrete. (Left) Finished plywood house costing $3,750 above the land. (Right) Plywood panel comes through mill machinery that operates like a giant pencil sharpener.

House Without Metal Postwar Promise

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A house without metal and a low-cost one at that is the definite promise the war is bringing to the building industry, engraved in brick, glass, tile, plywood and plastics.

It may be the piano and furniture craftsmen who build this "home of tomorrow" for they are the ones now engaged in turning out great fleets of huge long-range troop planes built largely of plastic plywood. This material is said to be the strongest (per unit of weight) that is available today.

And it is to the gigantic research going on in the airplane business that home builders must look for the construction of tomorrow, as well as to the makers of glass, tile and cinder blocks.

But just as thiokol appears to be the outstanding answer of the moment to the rubber shortage, plastic plywood looms larger and larger on the home building horizon as the answer to the industry's search after materials that would give rigidity, resistance to fire, structural strength and still lend itself to easy repairs at costs low enough to reach average American pocketbooks.

It is now past argument that the low cost home of the future will be manufactured in whole or in large part within central factories and assembled at the site. The chief problem has been to get a material that would lend itself to prefabrication and unit assembly that would be light, durable and weather and fire resistant. Plastic plywood appears to fill the bill.

But do not confuse plywood with plastic plywood. As a plastic, plywood is really a strength producing binder, like steel rods embedded in concrete give strength to the concrete.

Plastic plywood is also said to be weatherproof and waterproof. It is fire resistant and more rigid per unit weight than steel. And it can be molded quickly and cheaply and repaired as easily as a puncture in a bicycle tire.

This dramatic renaissance in building follows years of experimentation in the use of synthetic resins by the same plastics industry that has already given the nation some of the finest fighter planes in existence. Already the plane designers are adopting plastic plywood for mass-production of military planes as well as trainers. Seaplane floats made of plywood are also in mass production.

War is a compelling stimulus to research. The acceptance of the new methods and materials in normal times would have taken years of cautious testings, whereas plywood plastics have leaped into the airplane and building fields almost overnight under the emergency peals.

Considering that plywood is thicker than aluminum or steel, it has sufficient bulk and character to assume a ready made pattern and to stay put. Thus it follows that the end of the present world conflict will be superseded by another . . . the conflict of raw materials on which the tried and true building materials will face their first major fight to hold their places in home building and other fields.

Steel, copper and lumber producers will have to keep a wary eye on aluminum which has a projected annual output of 2,000,000,000 pounds. Glass is another important industry lifted into the forefront of building by the war.

Dow Chemical is advertising a plastic tubing to take the place of copper pipes. Some of the remarkable facts about this tough but flexible tubing are as follows:

It resists freezing without bursting, accommodates high and low pressures, heat up to 175 degrees, is chemically resistant and noncorroding. It can be bent and stretched into almost any corner with the flexibility of a rubber hose while it is being produced and put into place, yet considered more lasting than metal tubing.

Farm Land Boom Won't Be Repeated

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, July 1

The wave of rising farm land prices that carried owners to boom heights in World War I—only to drop them with a crash—won't be repeated this time.

That's the studied opinion of Dr. E. C. Johnson, chief of the Economic and Credit Research Department of the Farm Credit Administration, who told a meeting of Administration directors that shortage of farm labor, and consequent higher wages, stabilization of prices of many farm commodities, and high income taxes will be sufficient to prevent a wartime land boom.

Rents to Fall to Pre-Boom Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Sections of the United States in which one-fifth of the nation's population lives where forced to reduce their housing rents to pre-boom levels under Federal Government regulations affecting 54 defense areas.

The regulations cut rents back to levels prevailing on Jan. 1, 1941, in seven areas, to April 1, 1941, in 27 areas, July 1, 1941, in six areas and March 1, 1942, in 14 areas. At the same time, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced appointment of 48 rent area directors to administer rent regulations.

Mr. Henderson stated that rent inflation has been found in 366 areas. His department is already at work on plans to administer rent control in 248 other districts besides the 54 sections affected today.

Included among the communities reducing rent today are Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, and Newark, N. J. These are in addition to the 20 areas that went under rent control on June 1.

Officials cautioned that tenants paying July rent in advance should pay only the rent charged for their apartments on the maximum rent date fixed by OPA. The tenant may ask the landlord to advise him of the rent charged for the apartment on the maximum rent date.

No refunds will be ordered if the tenant overpays his landlord in July. Before August rent is due, however, the Federal Rent Director for each area will fix the exact amount of rent each tenant should pay, and landlords will be held liable for violation.

Another price ceiling order, pegging charges for consumer services at the highest levels of March, also becomes effective Wednesday. The order covers such services as laundries, garages and repair shops, but exempts professional services such as those of doctors, lawyers and barbers.

Ancient Culture

Remains of an ancient Indian culture have been found remarkably intact in the ruins of homes in southwestern Colorado in the Mesa Verde National Park and Hovenweep and Yucca House National Monuments.

Chrysler Is Helping Beat Metal Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, July 1—The Chrysler Corporation is helping to beat the critical metal shortage by developing a new type of ductwork for forced-air furnaces which saves four out of every five pounds of metal previously used for this device.

This means a saving of 377 pounds of steel for every house built, which, in 300,000 homes called for under the Government's 1942 housing program would mean a saving of 56,000 tons of steel . . . enough for a couple of battleships.

"Our effort has been to find a material that would meet all the requirements of availability, low cost, fire safety and ease of assembly and installation," said Paul B Zimmerman, vice-president of the Airtemp Division of the corporation," and we think we have found it in what we call formdux. This requires only 81 pounds of steel in the average house against 458 pounds normally."

The Chrysler Airtemp plant in Dayton is already in volume production on the new ductwork and will supply building and contractors through jobbers. Formdux has received the FHA official stamp of approval.

The necessity for conserving gasoline and fuel oil has also caused airtemp engineers to develop new automatic heating equipment, specialized refrigeration units and improvements in air conditioning. In Army camps, Naval bases and outposts, these new systems and products are necessary for storage of perishable foods, for conditioning dormitories, portable laboratories and darkroom trailers and keeping defense workers fit while on the job.

Construction Boom

Although civilian building has been halted, war construction is booming at the rate of $12,500,000,000 a year.

Topping the Building News

A Swedish factory is now being erected to manufacture a new type of insulating wallboard which, according to the United States Department of Commerce, will have an annual capacity of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 meters of wallboard.

The insulating board is to be made of cellulose fibers and is said to have three and one-half more insulating value than solid wood. By special treatment it can be made completely resistant to moisture and mold, is recommended as filling material in walls and floors where heating must be economized and is said to be not only light, but capable of standing rough handling.

Oil for Termites

Lubricating oil, the kind you discard from the automobile crankcase, will keep termites out of a building if poured at every point where the building touches the ground, according to a study by Prof. J. C. Cross of the Texas College of Arts and Industries in Kingsville, Texas.

Mr. Cross made his experiments on a house having 56 concrete piers on the foundation. Around each of these was poured about a quart of discarded oil into small ditches. A proportionate amount was poured around the base of the chimney. One place around some concrete steps was ignored. The termites who had previously infested the house, thereafter entered only by the untouched concrete steps.

After the steps were "lubricated" the building was freed from termites, and has been free ever since, the study revealed.

Postwar Changes

It's the small American city that is going to feel the most profound changes in the postwar era from the standpoint of realty values and general growth, the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America stated today.

For the duration, populations will be drained from these small centers, the Association declared, but after the war families will turn more than ever to suburban living, away from the high taxes and traffic congestion of the large urban centers. The Association found the following factors in evidence:

1. Decentralization of war industries will invite further decentralization of large cities after the war.
2. Much unimproved property within the cities that would have been developed but for the war, will depreciate in value.
3. Higher taxes will continue to make urban living unattractive excepting under emergency conditions making individual transportation difficult.

Central Areas

The Urban Land Institute with headquarters in Washington today held that slum clearance and neighborhood rehabilitation projects after the war will make central areas more attractive to single family home owners and industry.

On its list of rehabilitation projects to rebuild the cities of America whether they are bombed or not, the Institute placed the following:

1. A street and traffic program for constructing major thoroughfares and terminals.
2. A public transportation program for improving local accessories.
3. A study of local utilities for improvements.
4. A neighborhood unit plan for orderly renovation of large districts at a time.
5. A land use program to establish proper regulations for building on the basis of local conditions.

Rooms Gain Added Brightness

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 1—A new kind of glass window bends about 80 per cent of the daylight upward toward the ceiling.

The result is to make a white ceiling an indirect lighting source and to give the impression that the new window admits many times more light than the most transparent ordinary window.

The window is made of glass blocks devised by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. They are hollow. The secret of the bending is in ribs of glass which line the hollow interiors. The ribs are prismatic in shape, chosen so as to bend all rays upward, regardless of the angle at which the daylight enters.

The upturn angles of the rays range from 20 to 30 degrees. This throws light in a widespread beam completely across the ceiling of a large room. Shadows are eliminated and the effect is to light dark corners.

The paradoxical impression of so much more light comes from the fact that most of the rays from an ordinary window go directly to the floor, and usually are absorbed there because most floors are dark. Actually the glass block window transmits only the same amount of light as any other window.

Placing the prismatic ribs on the inside of the blocks protects them from dirt and filming. Outwardly the blocks are smooth. Each is about eight inches square and four inches thick.

The inventors suggest that the blocks will save much metal in construction of war plants. Window sash customarily made of metal can be saved because the blocks themselves do away with the necessity for sash. The estimated saving is two to three pounds of steel per square foot of window opening.

The block windows are not transparent but neither do they show any glare from intense daylight.

50,000 Trailers for '42

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—The Nation's trailer builders set their sights today on a production goal of 50,000 units in 1942, more than four times the peacetime output of 12,000 units in 1940.

A spokesman for the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, meeting here, said that since the industry converted to defense work last year the entire output is going to two markets—Government orders and purchases by individual war workers.

Secretary Richard M. McClure said that only recently the Farm Security Administration, handling trailer housing under war department directives, contracted with various manufacturers to produce 1,600 trailer units in 30 days for installation at war plant sites.

Primitive Region

One of the most rugged and primitive regions in the United States is a section of the San Juan Mountains in southwestern Colorado.

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SCITUATE, MASS.—Cape Cod cottage, residential section; nr. station, stores, beach; 7 rooms, bath, completely furn.; oil burner; screened-in porch; 2-car garage. Scituate 806-W.

SUMMER RENTALS

AT NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.—Corner Gannett and Surfside Roads—Beautifully furnished 10-room cottage, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, maid's quarters; 2 electric refrigerators, hot-air furnace; 2-car garage. Person on premises. Call Col 1417.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASS.—Small farm house, running spring water; without modern conv.; elev. 1700 ft.; avail. July-August. Write Carl Putnam, 176 South St., Northampton, Mass.

CONNECTICUT—Cottage; three rooms, bath, screened porch. Studio; two-story living room, bath, balcony, fireplace, porch. Both equipped all modern improvements. Swimming pool. Cottages suitable use by single family. Beautifully landscaped. One mile Candlewood Lake. Reasonable. Lewis Gompers, Rector 3-9357 (N.Y.C.). Write Box G-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

COTTAGE for rent at Rockport, Mass. opp. Beach—3 rooms, furnished, shower, electricity, fireplace; 5 min. to stores, bus, railroad station; parking space, yard. Apply 73 Kirk St., Rockport, Mass., or Tel. Rockport 7452.

NORTH FALMOUTH—Beautiful, secluded modern 6-room cottage, directly on Cataumet Bay; enclosed porch; gas kitchen; boat; 3 large bedrooms; 1 mile to village; moderate rent for long season. Gustavus Pratt, 71 Ocean St., North Quincy, Mass. Pres. 0534.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHED to Newfound Lake. STONE TERRACE available for season or part. Contact Mr. Clark on premises, Bristol, New Hampshire, from July 3rd.

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
680 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 **GILES** Cambridge Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 186 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2600

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Washington, Md. Tel. Somerset 0478. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTER, 88 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WILL BUY anything suitable for old-fashioned houses. RICHARD R. PINE, 91 Charles St., Boston. Capitol 3945.

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified
(Continued)

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARD yourself in country home; rooms $3.50. $5 include use of kitchen. Call Tilton, 23 Rt. Stephen, Boston, evenings.

GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, trashy decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quiet; reasonable. 386 North Broadway, Yonkers, Newcomen 861.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N.H. Homelike house, individual rooms. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts. Wide verandas, large rooms, convenient table, 9 miles from Manchester. Bus service. $13 to $18 weekly. $2.75 to $3 transient. Accommodate 35. Desirable clientele. Booklet. Tel. 96. Miss Anne Merrill.

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm; modern; fine meals; tennis, swimming; $18 to $21 weekly; also cottages to rent. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; buses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE OATKEW HOTEL and COUNTRY CLUB, for study or recreation, BELLPORT, L. I. Per the whole family. Formal service; swimming pool, sport activities; golf course near by; 30-acre farm; home cooking; reasonable rates; 53 miles from New York via Long Island Railroad; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for details.

THE LAKENBURST, Oak Hill, Oreana Co., N. Y.—Pleasant home. Improvements, excellent food. 814-816. Adults only. Bus stops.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE AND COTTAGES
Orient, Long Island—Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; 35 corner rooms; cross ventilation, always cool; rest, recreation; safe beach for children; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet. $24.00 and up weekly; accommodate 100. P. M. KING.

BEAUTIFUL Bradford Inn, Keene, N. H., overlooking 18-hole golf course, offers rest and relaxation to limited number discriminating guests; $21.00 double, $25.00 single.

MRS. FLORA HURLBURT, Andover, N. H.—$15-$18 weekly; really relax on ideal vacation at pleasant country home with modern conveniences; delicious meals; bathing.

THE WALTON HOMESTEAD, Mrs. O. F. Walton, 174 Elm St., Montpelier, Vt.—Large colonial house; screened porch; modern conveniences; recreation grounds; spring water; garages and golf; tennis; horses for hire; swimming pool near. Christian management. Folder.

VANITY FAIR, SURRY, MAINE
Rural setting on salt water where one can spend a restful vacation; refined clientele. Recommended by Duncan Hines.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; same room, terms, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $23-$33, folder.
MR. and MRS. EDWIN P. KNOLL, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

"DUNROVEN," Ryannis, Cape Cod, Mass.—Ideal spot to spend vacation; modern, pleasant surroundings, near beach; 10 minutes walk to Main Street; select clientele. MRS. RUTH B. HOLLOWAY, 200 Sea Street.

JEFFERSONVILLE, N. Y.—For rest and study. Christian Scientists preferred. Address Barrytown, N. Y. Tel. ST 4-0158, L. I. City, 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

MT. JOHNSON—Address Circleville, N. Y., P. O. Box 183. Private country home for 2 or 3 adults; ideal for quiet, study. Every modern convenience, wholesome food. Moderate rates. Car meets all transportation.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Outside rooms, running water, innerspring mattresses, $1.00 up; near beach; 20 S. New York Ave. E. Schilling.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $3.00 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1219 Pacific Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Low rates for comfortable rooms, choice section; bathing facilities. MISS HELEN HALE, 3301 Atlantic Ave.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue—Furnished rooms overlooking Mother Church Christian Science Park. Harriet L. Dwyer, Phone Com. 0096.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable room, single or double; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Tel. Com. 3348.

BOSTON, 291 Marlboro St.—Large double room, twin beds; kitchen privileges. Call Mrs. Walters at Com. 9169.

BOSTON—In private apt., large, attractively furnished room with hot and cold water. 2 large windows. Tel. Com. 8631.

BOSTON, 290 Marlboro St.—To sublet July and August, room and private bath, 2nd floor. Call COM. 2210.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—Accepting few guests for study and rest. Rural, secluded. Over one acre of ground. Write Box D-7, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CONCORD, MASS.—Furn. rooms; ideal, quiet cool countryside; private home, kitchen and living-room privileges; bus line. Box B-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Hotel **Huntington**
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 34TH, 127 WEST
KELVIN WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB
Excellent opportunity business girls seeking refined, modern home; kitchen privileges; maids' phones; reasonable. MRS. MURIEL WHITE.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Pleasant room, summer vacationists or summer school students; elevator apt.; all trans.; reasonable. CHI 6-7260.

N. Y. C., 170 West 73rd (2A)—Attractive double, corner studio; private bath; ideally located; cool; southern exposure. Eves.—Sundays.

N. Y. C., 315 West 98th St. (12A)—Large, single, light, airy, pleasant, Homey surroundings, semi-private bath, business woman.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 85th St.—Desirable room for a woman; south front; large closet. Mrs. Mills. Circle 7-4300 (Apt. 3-A).

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Desirable room, twin beds, private home near Boardwalk. MRS. EDNA J. CRAP, 837 4th Street.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
200 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2000

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Maternity Studio, 140 62th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Cook-general for country home near Ft. Devens; give references and wage expected. Box 66, Harvard, Mass.

WOMAN for practical nursing, some housework in rest home; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STRONG, husky boy, 14 years old, wishes work on farm for summer. Tel. Lynn 3-8721 or write R. F. J. 1097 Humphrey Street, Swampscott, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced commercial and trust accounts, income taxes, etc., offers faithful services; some stenography. Box B-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, nurse-companion to adult; capable managing home; experienced child care; references; now in Norwalk, Conn., would go anywhere. Box C-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION to lady living alone or take charge of motherless home; educational background; highest references. Write R. W., 32 Babcock St., Brookline, Mass.

WOMAN (Christian Scientist) wishes position as practical nurse or companion, light housework duties; capable taking charge business couple's home. (Miss) L. A. Kostmayer, 118-30 198th St., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. LA 5-0041.

AUCTIONEERS

MOTOR-DRIVEN iron horse for exercising, like new. COME RIDE IT. Cost $160. Immediate price $100. TRO. 2830, F. B. Hubley & Co., 305 Broadway, Boston.

Crossword Quiz Answers

Local Classified
(Continued)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for sailing, touring, sightseeing.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6397.

DOUGHNUTS

DO-NUTS Homemade—Delicious—Fresh Daily
Try a dozen—30c and 35c
PARAMOUNT DO-NUT SHOP, 193 Mass. Ave., Boston

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WILL give room in exchange for light work. Call Thursday, Friday, Tuesday, 10:30-2 p. m. Mrs. Govan, 191 Huntington Ave. Com. 9300.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE REFRIGERATOR, good as new. Price $100. Annie L. Price, 513 Scranton Lackawanna Trust Building, Scranton, Pa.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Stoves
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 77 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5972.

FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you reasonably low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 148 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Sceur. CHI. 4-1436.

FUR STORAGE

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston. Han. 5971

HOUSEHOLD PETS

2 SIAMESE KITTENS, 12 weeks old. Mrs. S. S. Nelson, 426 Elm St., Braintree, Mass. Call Braintree 1142.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Broomfield St. LIB. 2812

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 508 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOuspree 4-0400. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 180 W 58, N. Y. C.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL SALES AND REPAIRS
KEPNER RADIO, 5094 Forbes Street, Hazelwood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing. 71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J. UNion 3-2300
We sell domestic rugs and carpets.
"A Complete Rug Service"

KOCHIAN & CO. 160 Boylston St., Boston
Est. 1892. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing, Reasonable Prices.

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTOR, successful in bringing children up to grade, who through absence from school need individual help. Evelyn L. Gammon, 43 Hemenway St., Boston. Tel. Ken. 8742.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE, Lin. 10a Bldg., Boston Hub. 3064
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHI. 4-4400.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7960

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave 2124 Atlantic Ave
1700 Pacific Ave

CHATHAM

THE CHATHAM PRESS
PRINTING
Chatham, N. J. Chat. 4-2400

QUALITY MARKET
"As a Daily Treat Eat Quality Meat"
Fish—Vegetables—Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
15 S. Passaic Avenue Chat. 4-2400

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

Elite Beauty Shop
7 Walnut Avenue
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cr. 6-0304

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 3-9713 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carl Horsacker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4900

GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
Specialize in
TURBANWAY
The Heatless Permanent
84 No. Walnut St.
Or. 5-9750

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
13 Washington Place Or. 3-3505

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
WATCHES
586 Central Ave. • Orange 3-0200

NORRIS and BRODY
Superior Market
GROCERIES
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Free quick delivery 30 Greenwood Ave.
Or 4-7733 East Orange

Specializing in
Cleaning of Household Furnishings
elegante dry cleaners
15 Washington Place Orange 5-6729
Fur Storage
Fully Protected and Insured

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HADDONFIELD

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas, Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had 8958—if no answer, call Had 3969-W for Nite Service

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

HADDON HEIGHTS

JOHNSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
611 WHITE HORSE PIKE
PHONE 1143
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6014 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-2111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
350 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-2100

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1264 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Sunshine Honey Grahams, 1 lb. pkg. 19c
Special on Tea Garden Jellies
Crabapple, Quince, Grape and Mint
15c jar, 6 for 85c
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
ELECTRIC FANS
LAWN CHAIRS
PICNIC SUPPLIES
FISHING TACKLE
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

Est. 1880 62 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5920

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE NO. 2-2324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

Stephen E. Van Zandt

Building, All Trades
Roofing
Insulation
Maintenance—Jobbing
Phone Montclair 2-4800

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2260

ORANGE

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORES INC.
Garden Tools—Seeds—Fertilizers
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Glass
319 Main Street Tel. OR. 3-8200

ORANGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-0054, Newport 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trafflet's
Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
WE DELIVER TEL. OR. 3-9656
Cor. So. Essex Ave. and Central Ave.

PASSAIC

BANK of PASSAIC and TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Ridgewood, Ridgefield Park, Hackensack, Garfield, Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville, Bloomfield, Nutley
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Stencherer's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
33 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous ESSO *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6207, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
332 East Seventh Street
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0070

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD 6-1797

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 0-2700

RUTHERFORD

Warners
You may not be able to find every type of shirt or underwear that you liked by ARROW, but we can still offer finest styles by ARROW, VAN HEUSEN and MUNSINGWEAR.
8-7 SYLVAN STREET BU. 9-1150

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

TEANECK

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
434 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1600

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

LET FREEDOM RING
have a real HOLIDAY
leave your orders for that picnic—rolls, bread and cakes
Bonat Bake Shop
206 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-2250
WESTFIELD, N. J.

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PICNIC GOODS at TAYLOR'S
Broilers, Charcoal Grills, Paper Plates and Napkins—Wooden Forks and Spoons—Thermos Jugs, etc.
135 ELM STREET TEL. WE. 2-1300
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PHILOUIN BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
103 Prospect Street Tel. We. 2-3460
Westfield, N. J.

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1000 402 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $8.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

In Spite of War Conditions
we are equipped better than ever before with the smartest fabrics for your Summer Wardrobe.
GRILL'S
SILK and COTTON SHOP
120 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-3048
SLIP COVERS MADE TO ORDER

HEAT WAIVERS
for Mother, Sister and Brother, at
WE MODERNS
Broad at Central Avenue We. 2-4639
Play Clothes—Beach Clothes

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
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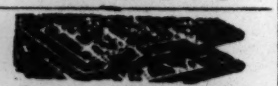

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Calvary (Luke 23:33)—Kal'-va-ri (first a short, second as in sofa, i short).

The name in the original text for the mound of the Crucifixion is a Greek word that means "skull." This is rendered in Latin translations of the New Testament by the word *Calvaria* (stress on the second syllable, long a), which also means "skull." The Latin word, Anglicized, is adopted by Wycliffe in his version of the Bible and is taken up by subsequent translators, down to Authorized. An American Translation drops "Calvary" and renders the passage in Luke in literal fashion with "the place called the Skull."

Luminaries—*Lu'-mi-ner-iz* (u long, first i clipped-short as in charity, e short, second i short); or, especially in Britain, *lu'-mi-ner-iz* (e as in maker). The Oxford Dictionary marks a single stress, on the first syllable; while Webster's first choice, in agreement with American speech habits, adds a secondary stress, on the third.

Founded on the Latin *lumen*, "light." Classic Latin has a plural noun, *luminaria*, meaning "window" or "place of light." This word in early Christian times takes on ecclesiastical associations; and the English derivative, "luminary," is found in the fifteenth century with astronomical associations, standing for the sun or the moon. Later it assumes poetic and figurative force and does wide literary service.

Shewed (John 21:14)—*Shod* (o long).

The spelling "shew" seems to have been standard in the time of Authorized and to have remained so until well into the eighteenth century. Indeed, it persists with some writers into the nineteenth. Finally it becomes spelled as pronounced. Certain variations are to be noted in the rendering of the passage in Luke. Wycliffe has "was shewed." Tyndale has "appeared." Rheims, very correctly to the original Greek verb, has "was manifested." Authorized is somewhat free, reading "shewed himself." For modern ideas about the matter, Torrey goes back to Tyndale's "appeared," while an American Translation stands by Authorized, with "showed himself."

Staves—*Stavz* (long a).

"Staff," with plural, "staves," is a venerable Old Saxon noun, tracing back in written texts to the eighth century. It has enjoyed vast literal, applied, and figurative uses in its long career. The plural, "staves," though archaic, remains in rhetorical favor, especially when allusion is made to certain Bible passages.

A Verse for Today . . .

Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour; for we are members one of another.
EPH. 4:25

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

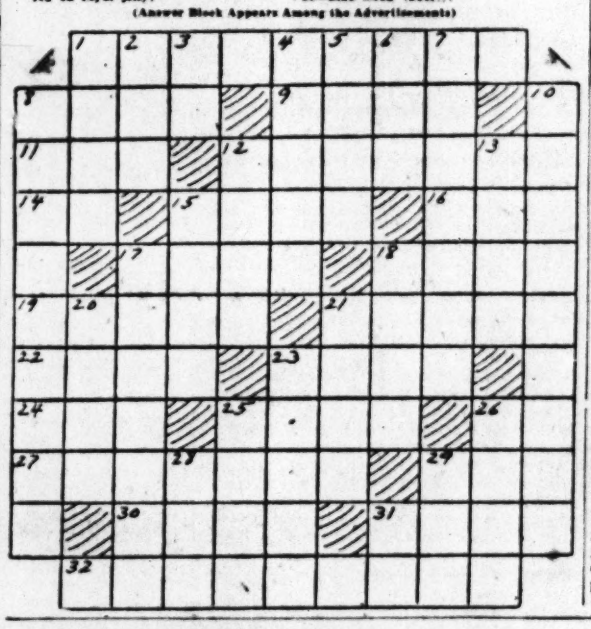
Across

1—What athletes might use the Cumberland and Westmoreland style?
5—What is name of bay on coast of Oregon?
9—In golf, what is one unit of play, from a tee to the putting green?
11—Not high.
13—What is a cetacean allied to the Blackfish?
14—What ending denotes the past tense?
15—What is a tall bamboolike grass?
16—Trinitrotoluene (abbr.).
17—An amusement or diversion is what?
18—In game of run sheep run, the sheep do what?
19—The Latin Quarter is a part of what city?
21—It is said that discretion is the better part of what?
23—What is name of a group of islands in Galway Bay?
26—To erase.
24—What is principal constituent of pewter?
25—What do you call a native of Norsemen?
26—What is an Italian's "yes"?
27—What do you call clothing in general?
28—Gave food to.
30—Who succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as President of U. S.?
31—Certain larvae of what creatures are fed on royal jelly?
32—Name of a month and a Helen Hunt Jackson poem.

Down

1—Who was author of "East Lynne"?
2—Rank.
3—What is a plural ending?
4—How many acts in opera "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
5—Cargo.
6—What is a large and graceful shade tree?
7—A turtle is what?
8—What queen is heroine of tale by H. Rider Haggard?
10—What are small planets traveling between Mars and Jupiter?
12—What is a kind of light muffin (pl.)?
13—To bring to naught.
15—What came in answer to Elijah's prayer?
17—Mountains of New Hampshire are largely what?
18—Who wrote "Two Times One is Two?"
20—What is an air, melody, or tune
21—What is an opening for passage of air?
22—What Italian poet was exiled from Florence for political reasons?
25—Adroit.
26—Soothsayer is what?
28—Chart.
29—What is a grizzly?
31—Blue Book (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



U. S. Navy Photo

Veteran of Coral Sea Battle

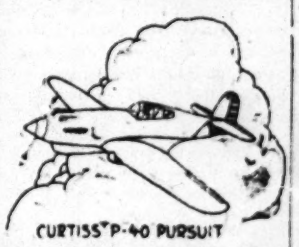
"Coral C."—C. for cat—was born at the height of the engagement, on board a cruiser of the Pacific fleet. Now she is back at Pearl Harbor where she is the pride of the bluejackets attached to the submarine base.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Aviation Gasoline and Ordinary Gas?

One refinery technician volunteered the statement that the requirements of aviation gasoline are much the same as for ordinary automobile fuel, only more so. Aviation gasoline should have high volatility, purity, and high octane rating.

By volatility is meant the readiness with which the liquid turns to vapor or gas. High volatility promotes easy starting, good distribution to cylinders, and low crankcase dilution. The gasoline, however, should not vaporize so easily as to "boil" in the fuel lines, for this may cause "vapor lock" and consequent engine failure.



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Army and Navy specifications call for 100 octane gasoline for pursuit planes.

The gasoline for airplane engines should be pure, free from corrosive substances, acidity, gummy materials, and should not include more than 0.1 per cent sulphur.

The octane rating should be high—just how high varying with the type of airplane motor in which the fuel is to be used.

The octane rating of gasoline is determined by comparing it in a special test engine with various combinations of iso-octane (a practically non-knocking hydrocarbon) and heptane (which knocks violently). The octane rating of the gasoline equals the percentage of octane in the octane-heptane blend which it equals in knocking quality.

The octane rating of automobile gasolines commonly ranges from 70 to 76. It is possible to fly certain types of airplanes on gasoline of suitable volatility and purity which has a lower octane rating than the better automobile fuels.

For example, the Army and Navy specifications list four grades of aviation gasoline: For pleasure and training planes, 65 octane clear gasoline; also for such planes a grade of 73 octane, with 1 c. c. of tetraethyl lead added per gallon; for transport and passenger planes, 91 octane plus 4 c. c. of lead; and for pursuit, interceptor, and bombing ships, 100 octane, plus 3 c. c. lead. When airplane engines are built to make efficient use of such fuel, another grade of gasoline, 115 octane, may be added to the four grades listed above.

W. P. Kessbey

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: In the gasoline rationed area many members of families are spending the week ends together, becoming acquainted and finding one another rather likable persons.

Portland Oregonian: The Government tells us not to worry, that we'll always have plenty of clothes, such as they will be. But we aren't worrying. We always have had plenty, such as they were.

Daily Quotation

Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.
—LONGFELLOW

In Lighter Vein

Fine Distinctions

Mistress: "Nora, I understand that you have a model husband."

Nora: "Shure, mum, he's the foinest a girl could have. If you could see the way he trites me, mum, ye'd be after saying he were a friend instid of a husband."

Interesting Experiment

Customer: "Waitress, why do those girls keep peeking out of that kitchen door at me?"

Waitress: "Oh, please don't mind that, sir; they're students from a near-by cooking school, and you've eaten their first pudding."

The Bird's-Nest Hat!

"Why not, with those coats made from redwood tree bark?"

Sumner Welles, U. S. Undersecretary of State

The Fighting Line

Three Rivers, Mich.

Mr. Earl Carver found he would be unable to use his tractor in his orchard this spring, because he was unable to purchase tires on account of the tire rationing program. However, his neighbors, six in number, when they learned that Mr. Carver's application for new tires could not be approved by the rationing board until later in the month, realized the urgent need of having the work done at once. They drove their tractors to his farm, disked the orchard and also plowed and worked the land set aside for melon culture.

These men not only had the joy of helping their neighbor when he needed it but, looking beyond this, they could feel that they had directly contributed to the production of the nation's supply of food. They proved that the fighting line is right where we are.

Our War Effort

In our conduct of the war we are all of us co-operating with confidence in each other, fully, completely—this form of partnership must obtain a momentum that will carry over into the post-war period. We must cultivate the habit.

Sumner Welles, U. S. Undersecretary of State

The Adventures of Waddles—*Modest Ham*

By THE HAGERS

We found the fire. Poor Mrs. Teal
Was sending forth a loud appeal.
Ham placed a ladder against the sill.
Her rescue he performed with skill.
"Bravo!" I cried, as they came down.
Ham proved to be a modest clown.
"It's nothing! I do this, in fact,
Twice daily in my circus act."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Welcome?*

By LE PELLEY

JUST BECAUSE WE SAW SMOKE, DON'T GO RUSHING IN BEFORE WE FIND OUT WHAT IT IS !!!
WHO'S RUSHING ?!!
LOOK.... THERE'S A SHACK .... THE SMOKE'S COMING FROM THE CHIMNEY !
SHALL WE GO ON OVER..?
WE CAN'T JUST STAND HERE ...
THAT SO ?
FUNNY... I DON'T SEE ANYONE AROUND !
NEITHER DO I.
I DON'T SEE ANY "WELCOME" MAT AT THE FRONT DOOR EITHER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Sergeant Is Demoted Again*

By RODGERS

"Oh, oh!"
"Well, I guess Sergeant Mac's master found his feat and that other boot!" I said to myself this A.M.
For I saw the Sergeant coming along with his tail between his legs -
"Hi, Sarge!" I barked -
Rodgers
"Oh just call me Mac!" he wagged sadly -

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For France and Humanity

No more appealing statement of war aims has come from any of the United Nations than that issued a few days ago by General de Gaulle on behalf of the Free French movement. It presents an outlook for the restoration of France—political, and moral—which should attract the best thinkers and doers among Frenchmen, and the support of France's true friends everywhere.

Its practical significance at this moment is indicated by these facts:

(1) It followed by two days Secretary Hull's statement castigating Pierre Laval as a Nazi puppet—in other words, at a time when Washington had shown increasing willingness to recognize publicly the anti-American role being played by Vichy; de Gaulle's statement thus becomes a bid for diplomatic recognition.

(2) It clarifies de Gaulle's political position; by promising the French people an untrammeled choice as to the future Government of France, it removes suspicion of personal ambitions and of possible attempts to impose a regime from the top.

(3) It is based on the Atlantic Charter, and by promising representative government to France harmonizes with aims held in Washington but which were not surely known as characterizing the leadership of the Free French movement.

But beyond this, the document becomes one "for France and humanity"—to use one of its own phrases.

"There can be no solution, no future, for us except through victory," the declaration states, and continues:

> This tremendous ordeal, however, revealed to the nation that the danger threatening its existence did not come only from outside and that victory without courageous, drastic, internal reconstruction would not be a real victory. One moral, social, political and economic regime has abdicated in defeat after having become paralyzed with corruption. Another arising from a criminal capitulation glories in personal power. Both are condemned by the French people who even as they unite for victory gather for revolution.

This passage gives deep meaning to a statement which follows. Having thus recognized that French losses are more than those of political control over territory, are more than those of fortunes, homes and friends, the de Gaulle declaration makes this potentially historic avowal: "We want France to recover everything that belongs to her."

Naturally this recovery aims at restoration of France's empire, at complete political control of the homeland, at absolute national sovereignty. But the self-searching revealed in the de Gaulle statement promises a moral restoration which must be shared by all humanity if world order is to be maintained.

The effect of General de Gaulle's declaration will almost surely be to increase popular pressure in the United States for recognition of the Free French, for it promises a France of the future dedicated to the precepts for which free men are now fighting. It promises a France that will be not simply an eligible member of a free society of nations but one of its pillars, a great France—the only kind Americans feel at home with—and a morally regenerative force in a period when moral and spiritual regeneration must help us win the hard-fought-for peace.

Music Hath Brahms

The sublime and the ridiculous, as Napoleon, Lord Oxford and Thomas Paine agree, are never far apart. So those who consider Brahms' music sublime are rarely permitted to forget the suggestion made by one critic that a sign be placed over a concert-hall doorway to mark it as an "Exit in Case of Brahms." Somewhat kinder to Brahms, but hardly a sublime tribute, was the review of a concert which said: "An amateur string quartet played Brahms in the Town Hall last evening. Brahms lost."

These were deliberate efforts at humor, and offer no criterion by which to judge the critique which appeared in an Aberdeen journal recently:

> The work of the evening was Brahms Second Symphony. . . . Mr. Barbirolli at times seemed to give the symphony its head, but, when it was his time, he brought the orchestra to heel, and we had a performance that brought a Scots audience to its feet. Could Brahms ask more?

Our guess is that Brahms might have asked a little less—of the reviewer. But Brahms fans will doubtless gleefully applaud this latest crescendo in rhetoric. It is not every composer who can be listened to in solemnity and read about in rapture.

Farewell, CCC

The CCC did a good job. It has served its purpose and served it well. When President Roosevelt broached the plan of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933, there were millions of unemployed in the United States, including many young men just coming of working age. Meanwhile, there was work to be done in the Nation's forest areas and national parks.

Through the CCC camps, thousands of boys gained acquaintance with the outdoors, learned something of forestry and other crafts, and gained self-reliance. Many of these young men now are in the armed services, with stronger physiques and more alert mentalities from their experiences.

But now there is practically no unemployment; there is demand for every bit of manpower. The Senate reasonably has agreed with the House of Representatives that the CCC may properly now be liquidated. The interest in nature and conservation which it has roused will long persist. One hopes there will not again be the same need to organize such a corps, but if there is, the pattern exists.

That Nazi Gun

Amid all the questions about the unexpected swiftness of the Nazi drive into Egypt none is more interesting than whether the new 88-millimeter gun has tipped the scales in a delicately balanced military struggle. Information on it is by no means complete, but from the picture and description published in this newspaper there is strong evidence that its shell is partially rocket-propelled.

Ordnance experts have long pointed out the advantages of such a weapon, if it could be developed practicably. Because the explosive of a rocket pushes against the air rather than the gun, a lighter and more mobile gun is possible. If the rocket raises the speed of the shell its armor-piercing power is increased, a distinct advantage against tanks. And rocket propulsion might give a shell its greatest speed at the moment it reached the target. If the total speed is raised, accuracy against planes would be improved. Some of the reports from North Africa give more than a hint that some of these results are being obtained with the new gun.

In military history there are many examples of battles decided by new weapons no more revolutionary than this. It may be well to take full account of such possibilities before attributing the situation in Egypt to other causes or assuming that there is some fundamental weakness in the British Army.

Equally it is not necessary to let any weapon terrorize the peoples or armies of the United Nations. David's success against the supposedly superior weapons of Goliath is not the only example of the kind. His reliance on spiritual power should be a first consideration. And even men who have not learned to defend themselves with the weapons which "are not carnal" can in a good cause claim the inspiration and courage which will enable them to match and defeat the guns of aggressors.

A. R. P. Wins Its Spurs

Americans, particularly those on the East Coast, who have questioned the need for the Air Raid Precautions service and the exhaustive preparations made for civilian defense must now realize the importance of the work that their fellow citizens have undertaken.

It was against air raids that the civilian defense organizations primarily were designed, yet the recent experience of a defense corps in a small New England town indicates that there are other problems to cope with.

This A. R. P. organization played a valuable role following one of the numerous marine disasters caused by Nazi submarines. The civilian defense unit mobilized beach wagons and trucks for ambulance work; first aid workers and auxiliary police were on hand promptly. Trained through hours of drill, this group of men and women moved to the task smoothly. Officials praised strongly their efficiency in caring for the survivors, some wounded, and in controlling crowds.

In addition to such occasions as this there is a possibility of "incidents" caused by sabotage. Had the Federal Bureau of Investigation been less alert in rounding up the saboteurs who landed from a Nazi submarine off eastern shores recently, there might have been work for civilian defense organizations in several areas.

These modern Minute Men of the A. R. P. may yet play a major part in winning the battle on the home front.

No One Excepted

Island in the War Zone

In the early afternoon we decided to run to the island for shelter. A full northwesterly gale was sweeping down on us, and the island, three narrow miles of rock set alone in hundreds of square miles of sea, presented us with our only chance of finding a lee from the storm. It was dark before we passed through the boisterous race round the island's northern point into the welcome calm of the eastern anchorage, so that we saw our haven only as a dark looming shape.

Next morning as the seas outside were still running dangerously high for our small boat, the skipper and I were glad to take the opportunity to see what the island that sheltered us was really like. We had heard about it in former years, when pleasure steamers used to anchor where we were now riding and a seaplane came daily with holiday makers and mail. There was a private kingdom here, with its own coinage and stamps, a farm, a village, a hotel, a ruined castle, that had once been a pirate's stronghold.

We landed on the beach underneath sheer towering cliffs near jagged iron spikes that proved to be the remains of a wrecked cargo steamer. We climbed on up the path, making toward the ruined castle, and the neighboring lighthouse. Rabbits on the cliffside started at our footsteps and vanished into inaccessible warrens. Except for the wind there was utter silence.

Near by the ancient castle ruins stood a short row of gaunt suburban villas. Most of the windows were glassless gaping voids. The gardens were a tangled mass of weeds. The tenants had gone long since. We picked our way along a miry track past empty stone cottages towards the church and the village hotel. Here at last there were signs of life, for a group of chickens were pecking in the stones.

* * *

And it was here that Eric found us.

Eric is a small boy, aged about 12. He changed the island for us. He ran up to us and greeted us.

"I'm Eric," he said, frankly. "I'm going to go riding with Peter. That's Peter." He pointed to a distant figure cantering over a grassy rise on a gray pony.

We asked him where his horse was. "Oh," he replied, rather scorning our ignorance, "you've got to go and catch one first. They're wild, you know."

There are about a dozen ponies on the island. They are all wild, although some of them were not wild a few years ago. When Eric and Peter want to go riding, they just go out and stalk and catch a pony, afterwards returning him to the herd.

We asked whether Peter was another small boy.

"Peter's a man," Eric replied. "From the old lighthouse. I'm the only boy on the island now."

"Would you like to see the deer?" he continued. "I won't ride this morning, if you like. I'll show you the deer and the rabbits and the goats. I know all the best places."

Eric took us along the narrow ridge that tops the island—a few hundred yards wide—and on towards the northern tip. There was no vegetation but grass, heather, and bracken to be seen anywhere. But despite the barren appearance of the ridge, there was freshness in the air that seemed to whip color into nature's complexion.

We walked for a mile and a half. Then we came to a chimney of rock. "Sit up here," Eric told us, "we will see them all from here."

Sure enough we did, although neither of us really expected to. From a grassy dip there suddenly appeared several stately deer. They ambled slowly up to the top of the ridge (remindful of Landseer), felt the wind, apparently thought better of it, turned and descended once more.

* * *

"They are wild," explained Eric. "So are the goats. They are mountain goats, you know. I can climb nearly everywhere they can."

We saw his goats too. We found them a hundred feet down an apparently sheer rock face, nibbling among tufts of coarse grass. On rocks around them sat unconcerned families of puffin, the white-eyed clowns among seabirds. Gulls wheeled and screamed overhead.

The clouds were breaking now and the sun swept majestically out into the open. The water magically turned blue again. Far beneath us we could see our boat, rolling at anchor in the bay, the sun flashing a message in morse on the wheelhouse panes. Here was color, vitality, peace.

"I am going home," said Eric. "My Dad looks after the hotel. I shall have a fizzy bottle of lemonade.

"Maybe we will join you later," the skipper said. "I am going to lie here for a bit in the sun."

"I shall go riding this afternoon," Eric announced as he departed.

"So shall we," the skipper said, scanning the clearing sky, "but it will be white horses."

JOHN ALLAN MAY

The Bookshelf

The Lewis and Clark Adventure

Donald Culross Peattie explicitly states that for his novel about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, FORWARD THE NATION (New York: Putnams. $2.50), he "found it necessary to invent not one happening, individual, locality, trait, or property. All were provided by the unimpeachable reports of eyewitnesses and the official records of the United States Government."

In spite of that there is much about "Forward the Nation" that springs not from eyewitness reports and official records, but from the temperament and gifts of the man who wrote the book. If Mr. Peattie were not profoundly responsive to nature and trained in her mysteries, if he had not a poetic sensitiveness to great deeds and heroic characters, his story of that incredible journey up the Missouri, across the Continental Divide, and down the Columbia to the Pacific, magnificent as it is even in cold, literal statements of reports and records, would lack the embellishment of choice and sympathetic language.

Mr. Peattie has found a heroine for the tale and has centered his story in her. She is Sacajawea, the Shoshone girl, whose childhood home was in the foothills of the Rockies. "This story traces one single, slender tributary to the American course. In remote Western wastes it first broke purely from the undiscovered rock. Swift, and bright and singing, it could never, you would think of it then, carry anything but a feather or a leaf. For this life was only an Indian woman's."

When Sacajawea was twelve she was captured by a band of Minnetarees and carried hundreds of miles down the Missouri to a village of the Mandans. There she was sold and became the wife of a French trader, Charbonneau, who lived in the Indian lodges.

So the stage was set for Sacajawea's noble role when Lewis and Clark—the slim, quiet, intense young Lewis who had been Jefferson's secretary, the hearty, red-haired giant, William Clark, who had served with Lewis under General Wayne, the two of them equally rash and able—came to the Mandan village looking for a guide. Because Charbonneau was apt as an interpreter, but more because his young wife was a Lemhi Shoshone of the far-off mountains, Lewis and Clark were glad to take them along.

The United States had acquired the lands all the way to the Rockies by the Louisiana Purchase, but from the Rockies to the Pacific lay a vast region that as yet belonged to no government. Jefferson's plan was to have the flag carried through the Rockies and down the Columbia to the sea, and so forestall Spain, Russia, and Great Britain. With almost incredible resourcefulness and endurance Lewis and Clark, with twenty-nine other men, one Indian woman and her baby, accomplished that feat.

As Mr. Peattie writes about them, Lewis and Clark become heroic figures, and so does Sacajawea. A mountain has been named for her, where Alpine wind-flowers bloom. It is recorded that she loved mountain flowers, and like all people of her race she was nature-wise. So she and the man who has told her story in singing prose meet on common ground.

W. K. R.

Coal for Freedom's Fires

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

In one of the principal squares in the city of Scranton, Pa., stands the statue of a labor leader, John Mitchell. He was a champion of coal miners and they hold him in such esteem that they annually commemorate his services.

When John Mitchell, for personal reasons, withdrew from his position as head of the United Mine Workers Union, Scranton coal diggers were heard sorrowfully to ask, "Johnna da Mitch, what for he's a gone?" A large proportion of his followers couldn't speak English, but in their hearts they eloquently said, "John gave us intelligence, honesty, perseverance, diplomacy and the strongest labor organization in the world."

That association of simple, rough, hard men was organized to help laborers obtain conditions more worthy of America. To achieve it they had to fight. In these fights the combatants were usually "foreign" coal diggers against "American" mine owners.

How dramatic that nationality cleavage is between the toilers and the proprietors is shown by a very recent number of the *Ukrainian Life*, an English language publication appearing in Scranton. The leading editorial of that number, under the heading "What We Are Defending," says, "There has been a deplorable upsurge in white gloved persecution of the 'durn furriner' in this country. Hostility toward 'the dirty Wop' and 'the filthy Pollack' has become a serious problem." That was written by a Ukrainian, or, rather, by an American of Ukrainian origin. He knew what he was talking about, for he and his 700,000 fellows daily experience such discrimination.

* * *

I was even more vividly reminded of the nationality origins of our coal diggers on the way from Scranton to New York City. As we were riding along in the dark in a crowded bus, I suddenly heard singing behind me. It reminded me of a road custom in Eastern Europe. Traveling there has long been accompanied by songs. As cavalcades move down the valleys, they sing; peasants go to the fields with songs; woodmen sing their way to the forests; maidens go to the springs with water jugs over their shoulders, flowers in their hair and songs on their lips.

No river is ever crossed and no mountain approached that does not call forth a song. Songs, like the fresh snow of winter and the verdure of spring, beautify what is drab and enliven what is dreary. Road songs are as morning glories on sagging, unpainted fences. The long, tedious trails are forgotten; the lilt of the music remains. Dusty roads are as gray chrysalises; road songs are as the butterflies.

There I was on a very unalluring bus, passing uninviting hot dog stands, seeing bright signs flash, counting the hours that had gone and the ones still to elapse, when suddenly I heard a road song. It reminded

me of Bulgaria's "Beautiful Pirin," of its "Proud Old Mountain," of Serbia's "Forest for Chetniks," of "The Kingly Carpathians." More songs came. They actually were of the Carpathians! And of Russia and the Volga. The identical songs I had heard on Danubia's roads, I was hearing beside the Lackawanna. The singers were American girls, born in Scranton of Carpatho-Russian parents. Their fathers were coal miners. Two-thirds of America's industrial power still comes from coal. Without coal our whole war effort would be prostrate. And for many decades "foreigners" have been mining most of it.

A list of the first leaders among American miners strikingly reveals how "foreign" this vital body of American workers has been from the beginning. The first coal digger who tried to organize the Scranton miners was John Bates, an Englishman. About a decade later two other Englishmen, Weaver and Lloyd, organized miners in Illinois. Most famous of all early American miners was John Siney, from Ireland. The most troublesome group of American miners in the history of the industry were the "Mollie Maguires," all Irish.

The first President of the United Mine Workers of America, John B. Rae, was born in Scotland, the first secretary in England. A glance through the book, "History of Coal Miners in the United States," written by Andrew Roy thirty-five years ago, brings the astonishing revelation that practically every American miner prominent enough to get his picture in the book was born abroad. They typified the rank and file of all American underground workers, even up to very recent times.

It seems to me that no group of white Americans have put our democracy to such a test as the miners. Few persons in the United States have worked under more difficult conditions. Decades long they labored nine hours a day or more for $2 a day or less. The working year rarely contained more than 220 days. Danger accompanied almost every stroke of their picks. When miners bade

their families good-by in the morning they were never certain of returning in the evening. And when they did return, it was usually to crowded, ugly houses, in wretched towns, shrouded with gloom. Boys often descended into the darkness of mines with their fathers. Women were overburdened, brides early lost the bloom of cheek, of garments and of song. To make things harder the coal industry has been on the decline for two decades. It's like a worn-out farm with unpainted buildings.

Miners, also, have faced the bitterest opposition from their employers. When the Welsh dared demand more they were replaced by destitute Irish, the Irish by imported Slavs, the Slavs by imported Italians. Every group of miners in our land retains three bitter memories: of fighting against their brothers, against mine owners, against nature. They have erected monuments at places of disaster.

As one tarries before their dwellings, watches them emerge black and bent from the mines, sees the ruinous places where the men often gather or their plainly dressed wives at market places, he wonders what they have to fight for.

* * *

Hungarians, Italians, Polacks, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Finns; Czechs, Russians, Lithuanians—you upon whom our whole economic structure rests—are you interested in diving again into darkness and danger in order to get fuel for our forges of freedom? Is it not all the same to you whether a Nazi, a Fascist or an American boss orders you around? What do you multitude of miners discharged at 45 have to say? You mine widows? And you mine orphans?

The answer from all is astonishingly clear. You hear it in the strokes of a hundred thousand picks. It gleams from half a million torches. It is well expressed in a Scranton Ukrainian magazine which says, "All Americans are in the same boat. We are all in this thing together. We must sink or swim together."

In spite of all obstacles, miners are moving up with the rest of us. They sit beside us in school; their church bells mingle with ours; they shop at our stores, we cheer the same baseball teams, we picnic in the same woods, weep or laugh at the same movies. Their wages have risen from two dollars a day to six or seven, from 20 cents a ton to 76 or more. They have a mighty organization protected by the State, our courts are their courts, their men sit in the halls where laws are made. The lot of some is still terribly hard, but they are moving along the American way in our common procession, and they know it has taken them much further and much higher than any other way, in any other land, in any age, took miners. They know, too, from experience, that only the American way keeps going up, while the Axis way goes down.

They know "we're all in the same boat" and that it needs coal to reach its goal. They will give it all the coal that it can use.

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